FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israel

Peres-Mubarak Summit Off — Jerusalem radio announced that the planned summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will not take place because Egyptian officials gave the Israeli delegation "unsatisfactory" replies on the Tabah border demarcation dispute during their talks in Cairo 9 September. The session was halted after the Israeli team informed the Egyptians that it was pointless to continue the talks, the radio said, adding that preparations for the summit will also stop. No progress was made in the talks the previous day, the radio disclosed earlier, and the Israelis told the Egyptians that the summit would not take place if Egypt failed to accept Israel's position on the disputed border stone. The radio noted Israel's view that the difficulties in the negotiations stem from an Egyptian attempt to make last-minute gains.

Shamir on Peace Process — In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the national unity government must clearly and definitely reject peace plans that seek Israel's withdrawal to the old "Green Line" border. "Everything that has been suggested in the framework of what is termed the peace process is nothing but a complete and utter relinquishing of Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem," Shamir maintained, adding that this would not be peace but "loss and disintegration."

Naval Interception — The IDF spokesman revealed that the Israeli Navy confiscated arms intended for Fatah's organization in Lebanon from a ship intercepted 30 August, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Tabriz 9 September, setting the "very important" Tabriz refinery on fire and destroying a power station that supplies the area. Iraqi planes also dealt "devastating blows" to Iranian military camps in the north, the communique added. The raids followed Iraq's warning, contained in an earlier communique carried by the radio, that Iran should expect "severe retaliation" for an 8 September artillery bombardment of Basra in which 17 Iraqi civilians were killed and 42 were injured.

IRNA acknowledged the raid on Tabriz, stating that Iraqi aircraft bombed an industrial unit and an adjacent housing complex, killing a civilian and inflicting damage. Fifteen Iranian civilians were also killed by an Iraqi air attack on a township in the Sar Dasht area, the agency said. Another IRNA report accused Iraq of shelling targets in Bakhtaran with chemical weapons 8 September, adding that the bombardment caused at least 125 casualties.

As for the situation in the Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo indicated Iraq's intention to strike at Larak, an island in the Strait of Hormuz where Iran recently opened new oil loading facilities. The spokesman stressed that all Iranian islands, ports, and coasts in the Gulf are "prohibited areas." The maritime exclusion zone previously announced by Iraq only applied to the northern part of the Gulf.

Lebanon

A U.S. citizen, the director of the International College, was kidnapped in West Beirut 9 September, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

A hitherto unknown group in Beirut claimed responsibility for the 8 September bomb explosion at the Paris City Hall, Paris radio disclosed, noting that the group called itself "the fighters for law and liberty."

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba decided to expel former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the Destour Socialist Party following Mzali's secret and unauthorized departure from the country 3 September, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar disclosed in a statement reported by Tunis radio. Mzali was not under house arrest or under police surveillance, the radio added, but the security authorities have arrested a number of persons who helped him cross into Algeria. Mzali's wife told KUNA that three of her children have been arrested in connection with Mzali's departure.

Libya

Tripoli radio announced Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's arrival in Khartoum 9 September. The Libyan leader had earlier held further talks with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, according to Kampala radio. He also met with leaders of the Ugandan Muslim community, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which noted that Al-Qadhdhafi urged Ugandan Muslims to support the "people's regime" established by Museveni, while sharply criticizing Christian church activity as an attempt to promote colonialism.

Pakistan

The Sind chief minister announced the release of all political detainees arrested under public order regulations last month, Karachi radio reported, citing the minister's statement that this "magnanimous gesture" should not be misunderstood as the government is prepared to deal firmly with any future interference with the law. The decision was taken because the law and order situation is coming back to normal and "agitational politics" have decreased, he said. The report did not name any of the released detainees, who included Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party. Bhutto told newsmen after her release that the opposition needs to revise its strategy to cope with the current situation, KYODO noted.

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Palestinian Democratic Alliance Issues Statement

JN061248 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Sep (QNA) — Three mainstream Palestinian fronts have appealed to all Palestinian factions and national forces to rise to the level of national responsibility and begin a national dialogue that is open to all factions and forces to reach a comprehensive national agreement that paves the way for a new PNC session during which unity can be restored within the PLO'S framework.

A statement issued by the Palestinian Democratic Alliance following a meeting in Prague from 1 to 5 September, with leading delegations representing the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, stressed the need to abide by the PLO'S political program and the PNC resolutions, which were unanimously approved by the national factions, forces, and personalities, and to reject any violation of them. The statement rejected unilateral and partial solutions and liquidatory plans as well as Resolution 242 because it ignores the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. It emphasized that the Palestine question can only be solved by ensuring the right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state on the national Palestinian soil.

The statement emphasized the factions' adherence to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, their resistance to any attempt to create an alternative PLO, and their rejection of any acting on behalf of the Palestinians. Concluding their statement, the three factions welcomed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to unify the PLO.

It is noteworthy that Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, attended these meetings for the Fatah leadership; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh for the DFLP; and Na'im al-Ashhab for the Palestinian Communist Party.

Further on Statement

JN071755 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] A statement issued by the representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party following their meeting in Prague was carried by WAFA in Tunis yesterday. The statement stresses that Palestinian unity among all the Palestinian national forces within the framework of the PLO is the only way to confront the U.S.-Zionist plans to liquidate the PLO and its role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The statement welcomes Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to convene a Palestinian national meeting in Algeria in order to restore and strengthen Palestinian national unity. It stresses the three parties' adherence to the PLO and their determination to resist any attempt to find an alternative to the PLO, represent the PLO, or allow any sides to participate in Palestinian representation. It also states that proceeding from these principles, the Fatah Movement stresses that the Amman agreement signed in February, 1985, is no longer valid and no longer forms a basis for the PLO'S policy, movement, and practices on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels, and that relations between the PLO and Jordan are based on the Rabat summit as well as on supporting the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist aggression and occupation.

The statement also stresses fraternal relations with Syria. The three parties agreed to reinforce the unity of all of the national forces inside the occupied land in their struggle against imperialist policies, the Zionist iron fist, and the autonomy plan.

Khalaf Praises Talks

LD071017 Kuwait KUNA in English 0847 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 7 (KUNA) — A senior official of the PLO mainstream Fatah movement has commended reconciliatory talks between three Palestinian groups in Prague Saturday and urged other factions to join the dialogue for restoring cohesion to the Palestinian ranks.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, addressing a press conference here last night, hoped the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine would soon join the reconciliatory talks between Fatah, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Representatives from Fatah, the Communsit Party and the DFLP met in Prague Saturday and said in a joint announcement afterward that a 1985 accord between the PLO and Jordan on joint peaceful approach to Middle East crisis was no longer operative.

The three groups, which held a similar meeting last month in Moscow, also agreed on re-organizing the PLO bodies in a way to ensure participation of all Palestinian groups in drawing up the organization's policies.

Khalaf, citing the outcome of Prague's meeting, said the door was open now for all other groups to take part in reviving the unity of the Palestinian ranks.

He also was hopeful that the road has become clear for holding a session of the Palestinian National Council, parliament in exile.

But Khalaf said Fatah favours the PNC session, slated for November in Algiers, would be postponed for a month or two for better preparations.

Khalaf said Fatah, the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front and the Palestine Liberation Front would meet soon in Algiers to discuss national unity in response to call to that effect by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Fatah official, responding to a question, said the PLO agrees to the formation of apreparatory committee that would set the stage for an international Middle East peace conference, but stressed that all parties to the conflict should be represented in the committee.

The PLO also approves of a joint Arab delegation to the proposed peace conference. Khalaf, however, stressed that the organiza-

tion would strongly object to a common Palestinian-Jordanian team "because King Husayn of Jordan has scrapped political coordination with the PLO."

Al-Sa'iqah: Statement 'A Failure'

JN081612 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The political statement that the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party issued in Prague on abandoning the Amman agreement is still drawing reaction in the Palestinian area. DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah said in Sanaa today that this statement will remove obstacles to a Palestinian national dialogue for a comprehensive political and organizational agreement. He urged all Palestinian factions and forces to begin this dialogue.

Farhan Abu al-Hayja', official spokesman of the Al-Sa'iqah Forces, said in Damascus that the Prague statement is not an accomplishment for the Democratic Alliance, but a failure. He added this statement did not even include one sentence confirming adherence to Palestinian armed struggle as the basic path toward the liberation of Palestine. In addition, it ignored adherence to the national Palestinian charter, talked only about adherence to PLO (?political) programs and PNC resolutions, and did not contain a decisive position on the Amman agreement.

'Arafat Receives Reply From Egypt's Mubarak

JN081720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a reply letter from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the latest Middle East developments in general and the Palestinian problem in particular. Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first secretary and director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, handed the letter to PLO representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qudrah.

'Arafat had sent a letter to Mubarak on the latest Palestinian developments and the current Arab situation. 'Arafat handed this letter to Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, whom he met in Harare on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit, which ended at dawn yesterday. 'Arafat met with Butrus Ghali four times within the continuous consultations between the PLO and Egypt.

'Joint Forces' Claim Katyusha Attacks on Galilee

JN081706 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces has stated the following:

Our heroes last night and for the second time in the past 24 hours shelled a number of enemy military camps and concentrations in upper Galilee, northern occupied Palestine, using Katyusha missiles. Our heroes scored direct hits on these camps and concentrations, destroyed or damaged several military vehicles, and killed or wounded a great number of enemy personnel. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces

The Joint Forces' spokesman yesterday stated the following:

The heavy missile unit yesterday morning shelled a number of enemy military camps and concentrations in upper Galilee, northern occupied Palestine, using several Katyusha missiles. The missiles accurately hit their targets. Flames and smoke were seen rising from the targets and ambulances were heard evacuating enemy casualties. Enemy helicopters and forces immediately searched a number of south Lebanese villages. Our heroes returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

Signed: The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces

Khalaf Denies PLO Link With Terrorists

JN051117 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Sharjah, 5 Sep (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has vehemently denied the PLO has anything to do with the four terrorists Moroccan authorities recently arrested. Salah Khalaf described these terrorists as being from outside the framework of the PLO, stressing the PLO does not believe in this type of terrorist operation.

In an interview with *Al-Khalij* in Sharjah today, Salah Khalaf said this incident will not affect Palestinian-Tunisian relations although Tunisians are in this terrorist group. Salah Khalaf stressed that Palestinian-Tunisian relations continue to be excellent and reports that the PLO office in Tunis has asked all Palestinians to leave Tunisian territory are false and unfounded. Salah Khalaf also denied statements attributed to him that he had set the date for the forthcoming PNC session within the next 2 weeks. He said: Consultations among Palestinian factions are under way under the auspices of Arab and friendly parties to reach agreement on several bases and rules which will govern Palestinian unity in the future and to prepare for the PNC session.

Salah Khalaf said the Soviet Union in cooperation with several Arab countries, including Algeria, Libya, and perhaps Syria, will carry out moves in the next few days to prevent the deterioration of the situation and the expansion of the war on the Iraqi-Iranian front. He pointed out that in the contacts under way with the Soviets, Soviet officials have said they believe that ending the Iraqi-Iranian war is an important factor for restoring Arab solidarity.

Salah Khalaf said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Harare has opened the door to broader steps toward Libya and Syria on the road to restoring Arab solidarity and confronting U.S.-Zionist threats. He added agreement was reached during this meeting to pursue contacts so Palestinian, Syrian, and Libyan meetings may be held for the same purposes.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Makes Statement on Return from Harare

EA082154 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, and his delegation returned home last night after taking part in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September. He was received on arrival by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; a number of members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee; as well as ministers.

The brother chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council made a press statement on arrival to *Aden News Agency* in which he said. The PDRY delegation took part in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September. We are very happy about the great success achieved by this summit, a summit that was a truly historic meeting of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. It was held in the capital of Zimbabwe, whose militant people succeeded in bringing a racist government to an end and achieved real independence. The summit was held at a time when the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples is intensifying against the racist apartheid regime, in addition to the intensification of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against all neocolonialist manifestations and racism in order to build a new world economic order and a new information and communications order. The struggle to safeguard world peace and to strengthen international detente and peaceful coexistence between all the countries and peoples of the world will continue. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

KUNA Cites UAE Paper on Aid Program to Sudan

LD082059 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0808 gmt 8 sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Sep (KUNA) — The Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* today reports Saudi Arabia has agreed to grant Sudan $200 million to meet some of the needs of the Sudanese Armed Forces and to purchase some products and medicine.

Citing an official of the Sudanese Ministry of Finance and Planning in Khartoum, *Al-Ittihad* reports that in return Saudi Arabia will import from Sudan grain, scrap metal, and other products and that Sudanese products worth $10 million will be immediately made available to Saudi Arabia.

Sources at the Saudi Ministry of Economy and Finance have said Saudi Arabia will extend credit to Sudan for 3 years at the rate of $1 billion a year as part of an economic aid program that has been called "Economic Brotherhood." The sources add that the program has been drawn up at the personal instructions of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The program will enable Sudan to fulfill its financial commitments to the world and to import basic products. Sudan will export to Saudi Arabia meat, white corn, and other products, while Saudi Arabia will export to Sudan $700 million worth of goods annually and will pay the remaining $300 million to support Sudan's balance of payments.

Official Denies Reports of Aid Plan

LD082105 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1404 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Sep (SPA) — Referring to the report published by the *Sudan Times* on 7 September that an agreement will be signed in Saudi Arabia soon for Saudi Arabia to extend credit facilities to Sudan to the tune of $3 billion in the next 3 years, and referring to the report published today in the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* citing the *Sudan Times* report, an official of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy told SPA that the reports in the two papers have not been studied and no agreement has been reached in that regard. He said it was therefore necessary to make this clarification.

Sierra Leonean President Arrives in Jeddah

LD072159 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh arrived at 2030 in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and civil aviation, and inspector general; were on hand to receive President Momoh at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport. [passage omitted]

Talks Begin

LD082353 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Talks began between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh at Al-Salam Palace this afternoon. The talks were attended on the Saudi side by: Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; Finance Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; Planning Minister Hisham Nazir, who is also accompanying the Sierra Leonean president and his delegation; and Saudi Ambassador to Sierra Leone 'Ardallah 'Abd al-Rahman al-Tubashi. On the Sierra Leonean side the talks were attended by: Foreign Minister Hadj Abdul Karim Koroma; Sheku Sesay, minister of planning and economy; Hasan Gbassy Kanu, minister of energy and power; Finance Minister Sheka Kanu; Abdul karim Turay, minister of state for presidential affairs; and Sulayman Baba Timbo, ambassador of Sierra Leone to the Kingdom.

AFP: Italian Consul Held Hostage in Cairo

NC091213 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 9 (AFP) — A group of unidentified men forced their way into the Italian Consulate in the center of Cairo on Tuesday and were holding the consul hostage, police said.

No information was immediately available on the identity of the men or their demands.

Police Deal With Unidentified Man

NC091257 Cairo MENA in English 1251 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 9. (MENA) — An unidentified person stormed today into the Italian Consulate in downtown Cairo. Egyptian security sources said that the police was dealing with him. Reasons behind this act were not yet revealed.

'Abd al-Majid, Al-Baz Confer With Murphy on Tabah

NC081400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, as well as by the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks. The participants discussed selection of the arbiters and field surveys connected to the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

No Agreement Reached

NC081529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, met today with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. The 2-hour meeting was attended by members of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. [passage omitted]

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Legal Department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, said that Egypt apprised Murphy of its views on the U.S. proposals he put forward yesterday on outstanding aspects of the Tabah problem. MENA has learned that the parties to the Tabah talks have not yet reached agreement on the matters in dispute. The latter are the names of the three neutral arbiters and the appendix to the arbitral compromis agreement, which relates to the Tabah border demarcation. The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations are scheduled to resume their talks this evening in an attempt to reach an agreement.

Murphy Leaves Cairo

NC081559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Cairo this afternoon after talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The discussions focused on the remaining aspects of the Tabah problem and ways of giving impetus to the peace efforts in the region. [passage omitted] An official source in the Foreign Ministry stated that Dr 'Abd al-Majid's talks with Richard Murphy, which were attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, were within the framework of Murphy's tour of a number of Middle Eastern countries, the purpose of which is to stimulate the peace process. [passage omitted]

Murphy Returns From Jeddah 9 Sep

NC091032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, arrived in Cairo from Jeddah this morning, following a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Murphy is currently touring several Middle Eastern countries in an effort to give impetus to the peace process in the region.

Naval Facilities Ordered for U.S. Aircraft Carriers

PM090756 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Facilities for U.S. Aircraft Carrier Stationed Before Libya"]

[Text] Well-informed sources said that since last Thursday the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, which in the middle of last week was ordered by the U.S. military command to cancel its trip to Israel and to proceed to an area close to the Libyan coast, has been enjoying naval facilities given to it at an Egyptian naval base on the northwestern coast.

The well-informed sources stated that the Egyptian naval base command had refused in a radio communication to receive the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, pointing out to it that it is not taking part in the Egyptian-U.S. joint maneuvers codenamed "Sea Winds" which officially ended last Thursday. But the maneuvers continued until the middle of this week, Monday [as published], shrouded with great secrecy. This [refusal] was a precaution against the U.S. aircraft carrier using the facilities in the Egyptian naval base and exploiting them in the arrangements for its warplanes to attack the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The well-informed sources said that orders were issued to the Egyptian naval base command half an hour after refusing to receive the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*, instructing it to give unrestricted facilities to the U.S. carrier. The instructions to the Egyptian naval base command also advised it to expect a request by U.S. aircraft carrier *John Kennedy*, which arrived in the area close to the Libyan coast from Spain, to be accorded the same naval facilities, stressing the need to provide it with such facilities as soon as requested.

Spokesman Announces Threat To Strike at Larak Island

JN081932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] Iraq has announced that all the Iranian islands, ports, and coasts in the Arab Gulf are prohibited areas. It reiterated its warning to transportation companies against sending ships to Iranian coasts, islands, and ports. It also threatened to strike at Larak Island. The threat and the warning came from 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, military spokesman and director of political guidance in the Defense Ministry, when he answered a question during a news conference held today for the Arab and foreign press. The question dealt with the limits of the prohibited areas. The answer came as was mentioned.

'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin added that the revenues from Iranian oil assist Tehran in its aggression and are used to buy weapons and military equipment; therefore Iraq will deprive them of their money until they respond to peace. The reporters told him that the mass media affirm that you have five times as many weapons as they have and also affirm the presence of Iranian concentrations. Why does not Iraq carry out a pre-emptive strike?

He quietly answered: We do not draw up our plans in accordance with information from the mass media. We rely on our own information and we decide what to do at the appropriate time. He added: We know the size of their forces as well as their positions and plans. We expect the possibility of maneuvering and deception and we are fully alert all along the front line.

Regarding Iranian Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statements, he said Rafsanjani has been speaking for years about his ability to reach our cities, but he has never been able to leave his place. We defy him to come with all his forces on any day or in any place. We also know he is in a severe crisis — a fact which may prompt the Iranians to carry out a large-scale operation. He added: We are superior over them in forces, command, weapons, and strategy and we export oil to cover our military and basic needs. Iran should expect surprises because we defend our homeland and the Gulf states.

The Iraqi military spokesman added: The war, which entered its 7th year, is not a forgotten war, but some sides try to cover it up because they have an interest in its continuation. He also affirmed the war affected development plans in Iraq, adding: We continue irrigation projects to achieve food security.

Regarding the shelling of cities, he said: We have a huge destructive capability. It is a missile and air capability. Although we comply with our principles, this does not mean self-restraint is limitless.

The Iraqi military communique today said Iranian artillery shelled residential areas in Basra and that the shelling martyred and wounded about 60 citizens, including 10 children and a number of women. Baghdad is talking about revenge and reiterated it has the capability to destroy Iranian cities, adding that if this happens, Iran will be responsible before world public opinion.

Dhannun: Forces Possess 'Very Sophisticated Weapons'

JN091124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jawad Dhannun, Iraqi Armed Forces chief of staff, has stressed that if the Iranian regime persists with its aggressions and transgressions the future days and nights will witness more destruction of economic and military facilities that have an impact on its military performance. In a statement to the *Alif Ba'* magazine to be published in tomorrow's issue, the Iraqi commander said that the Iraqi Armed Forces now possess very sophisticated weapons enabling them to directly retaliate to the Iranian forces. He added that Iraqi armament is now better than ever before and that it will continue to improve so long as the war continues.

The Iraqi commander said that the maturity and persistent work of the Iraqi military command under President Saddam Husayn have enabled this command to secure all the armament requirements the Iraqi Armed Forces were lacking.

The Iraqi Armed Forces chief of staff said that any new Iranian offensive against Iraq's borders will only result in more Iranians being killed. He described Iranian intransigence as a kind of scorn for the Iranian people and ignorance on the part of the Iranian rulers. He affirmed that Iran's ability to export its oil in the future will be questionable and that this will affect their deteriorating economy which feverishly strives to bolster their war machine.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

17 Killed in Basra Shelling

JN081701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,354 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces are today better able than ever before to crush the foolhardy adventurers and destroy the aggressors' intentions. Iraq will continue to be strong through its people.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force carried out 95 combat missions today, during which they launched fierce raids on the despotic forces, destroying their positions and troop concentrations opposite our valiant units in the various sectors and inflicting massive losses in personnel, equipment, and weaponry. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles of the air returned safely to base in God's care.

2. The brave soldiers of the heroic V Army Corps seized quantities of weapons used by the rascal Khomeyniites killed in the recent battles in the northern sector in which our V Army Corps triumphed. These were 191 Kalashnikov rifles, 41 60-mm mortars, 32 machine guns of various types, 76 light-caliber launchers,

11 GC rifles, 7 radio sets, and quantities of ammunition and equipment. Our brave units in various parts of this sector used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions opposite them. In intensive and concentrated strikes, our units succeeded in killing 29 aggressors, destroying 2 vehicles and killing some enemy soldiers in them, destroying 6 infantry positions and 7 personnel shelters, and burning several ammunition dumps. Columns of smoke and fire were seen rising from them. God bless the heroic V Army Corps soldiers — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan succeeded in killing two enemy soldiers, destroying two vehicles and one personnel shelter, burning two ammunition dumps, and seizing two Kalashnikov rifles.

4. Two infantry positions and two gun emplacements were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The criminal Iranian regime today committed a new crime against civilian citizens. Inasmuch as this crime expresses the Iranian rulers' moral degeneration and inability to confront valiant Iraq on the battlefield, as well as their failure to achieve their sinister aims, it also embodies the racist rancor and criminal inclinations which are overtaking them. The despotic clique shelled residential areas of the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery, martyring 17 citizens, including 5 children and 5 women, injuring 42 citizens, including 16 children and 11 women, demolishing and burning 7 houses, 6 shops, and 4 cars.

From our position of responsibility toward the lives, security, and property of our citizens, we announce that the Iranian rulers should expect severe retaliation at the proper time. We stress to world public opinion that we have refrained from striking at purely residential areas out of our humanitarian principles and in response to the will of the international community and its organizations, although we possess the power and the means to destroy entire cities. If we are compelled to do so, responsibility should be borne by the Iranian rulers alone as a result of their continuous crimes and their disregard for the international community's calls and their people's interests, as well as their failure to abide by international law and rules governing the state of war.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and quick recovery for our injured, God willing. The Iranian rulers will only reap disgrace, abject defeat, and severe punishment on earth and the agony of fire in the hereafter. God's punishment is severe and the day we will take them to account is coming beyond any doubt.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 September 1986

Tabriz Refinery Raided

JN091009 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,355 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Glorious Iraqis, we have said in the past and repeat it now that the Khomeyniite crimes against our people will not pass without the punishment they deserve. We will increase our blows so long as they persist in their erroneous course with the method of the noble knights who shun away from petty things and deal courageously and efficiently with their enemy.

In retaliation for the crimes of the Iranian rulers, seeking to destroy the mainstays of aggression, and in exercise of our firm and legitimate right to destroy the facilities that help the enemy to pursue its evil trend, our daring Air Force planes carried out a surprise, devastating raid at 0920 [0520 GMT] today against the very important Tabriz refinery, located in the northern part of Iran; and against the power generating station that supplies the area and the enemy's air defense positions. With fierce and concentrated blows, the selected targets in the refineries [as heard] were destroyed and set ablaze with God's help. The power generating station and the enemy's air defense means were also destroyed. Other planes of our daring Air Force also dealt crushing blows to enemy troop concentrations in their camps, to these camps' facilities, and to their ammunition and military hardware depots. Devastating blows were dealt to the Marivan, Musak, and Robat camps at 0810 [0410 GMT], 0812, and 0845 respectively.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, the brave eagles of the air returned to the homeland happy with the victory God has made them achieve.

Glorious Iraqis, let those who punish the unjust rejoice. We will strike at their remnants and camps and go deep inside their territry by sea and from the air to select their economic targets. We will desist from striking at purely civilian areas despite the fact that we have an uncontested right to do so in view of the fact that the Khomeyniites themselves strike civilian areas with all vileness and cowardice. Let them desist from their evil course and understand the patience of the wise. May God bless our brave Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Let us proceed forward to score final victory under the banner of our great leader. God is our guide to the sound path.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1986

Islamic Jihad Claims Kidnapping of U.S. Citizen

NC091240 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 9 (AFP) — An American school headmaster was kidnapped in Moslem-dominated West Beirut Tuesday, bringing to five the number of Americans listed as being held hostage in Lebanon.

A caller claiming to represent the Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad, which says it is holding three other Americans and to have killed the fourth, claimed responsibility.

Frank Reed, 55, headmaster of the Lebanese International School, was kidnapped by gunmen driving a navy-blue Volvo near Spinneys Square, police said.

The claim of responsibility was made in a telephone message to a Western news agency. The caller said that Mr Reed was "an agent of the CIA," the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and that "compromising documents have been found on him."

He added that the headmaster's job "is just a cover for his intelligence activities."

"We have exposed Mr Reed's game. He thought that by converting to Islam and marrying a Syrian, he would succeed in evading the vigilance of genuine Moslems. The Jihad will punish all those implicated in this game," the caller said.

Islamic Jihad has been holding three other Americans, David Jacobsen, Thomas Sutherland and Terry Anderson, since last year. It announced the killing of a fourth U.S. citizen, William Buckley, in October 1985, but there has been no confirmation of this.

Cabinet Meets; Ports, 'National Charter' Discussed

NC091149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a Cabinet meeting at the Beirut racetrack on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] The cabinet met as a dialogue committee, and its members heard some remarks by the chairman of the Higher Customs Council on the question of ports. After deliberation, it was agreed to revive a decision by the previous cabinet on this matter, which provided for the handover of legal ports to the legitimate authorities and the closure of illegal ones. The implementation of this measure will begin at the end of the month.

The cabinet then discussed the national charter. After giving it consideration, the conferees decided to continue their examination of this subject at their next session, which will be at 0900 on Friday [12 September].

Amal, Hizballah Wage 'Mutual Kidnapping' Campaign

NC081209 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The warring factions of Amal and Hizballah remain on alert in Al-Shiyah, and sporadic gunfire can be heard. Members of Amal and Hizballah raided each other's buildings on Al-Hajjaj and As'ad al-As'ad streets and in Al-Masbaghah this morning. Tension continued and gunmen were out in force. According to security sources, there have been about 30 incidents in the campaign of mutual kidnapping waged by the 2 parties. [passage omitted]

Hizballah 'Refuses To Negotiate'

NC081456 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes are continuing between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in the Al-Hajjaj quarter of Al-Shiyah. Machine guns are firing on Al-Musawi Street. Sources in the Amal Movement have stated that three Hizballah members were killed and four others were wounded. Meanwhile, security sources said that one Amal member was killed and five others were wounded.

Hizballah has detained an Iranian Embassy delegation which is accompanied by Amal official 'Ali al-Husayn in Al-Hajjaj. The delegation arrived to lessen tension between Amal and Hizballah in the southern suburb, but Hizballah refuses to negotiate.

Amal, Hizballah Officials Meet

NC090701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Officials from the Amal Movement and Hizballah have held a meeting in the office of 'Abbas al-Musawi in Ba'albakk. The conference was attended by 'Abd al-Hadi Hamadah and Subhi al-Tufayli of Hizballah; Hizballah information official Khalid 'Assaf; security officers Salah Nun and Mahmud Hammud; Amal official Husayn al-Musawi; and a number of other key figures.

During the meeting, Al-Musawi focused on the attempts of Syrian intelligence, which he described as the Fifth Column, to sow the seeds of sedition between Muslim and nationalist forces in general, and between Hizballah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Mashgharah in particular.

In an implicit reference to the Syrians, Al-Musawi discussed expected attempts to stifle the voices of some leading Muslims advocating Islamic unity.

SSNP, PSP Clash in Mountain Area; 4 PSP Kidnapped

NC081620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Skirmishes between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] personnel and those of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party

[SSNP] have caused tension in Al-Mudayrij and Upper al-Matn. SSNP gunmen kidnapped four PSP members on the Al-Mudayrij road. The socialists asked their members to be cautious, particularly in Upper al-Matn and 'Alayh.

Syrian Personnel Close PSP Centers

NC081718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The *Central News Agency* has cited those arriving from the mountain as saying that Syrian intelligence personnel closed down the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] centers in the Al-Jiyah and 'Anut areas of Iqlim al-Kharrub last week.

The agency added that a meeting was held in the PSP-controlled barracks of Al-Mushrif between PSP Secretary General Anwar al-Fatayri and Syrian Intelligence Captain Mansur. During the meeting, Al-Fatayri was told to close down the PSP centers in Iqlim al-Kharrub within 15 days or else Syrian intelligence would close them by force.

The *Central News Agency* reported from Iqlim al-Kharrub that this meeting and the discovery of three bodies of PSP officials who were killed mysteriously created tension. This prompted a PSP company to besiege Shim and block all roads leading to the town. PSP security police checkpoints were set up at the town's entrances. [passage omitted]

PSP Sources Deny Centers Closed

NC081934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] security sources have responded to Phalangist media insinuations that tension prevails in Iqlim al-Kharrub. The Phalangist media also said that PSP members have been killed and that the PSP centers have been closed down.

PSP security sources affirmed this evening that Iqlim al-Kharrub is completely calm and that these reports are baseless.

PSP on Dialogue, Karachi, Istanbul Incidents

NC081336 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau following a meeting chaired by party leader Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah on 8 September]

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau discussed the items on its agenda, which concerned party affairs in the fields of organization, information, education, and health. It also debated local, regional, and international political conditions, and reached the following conclusions:

1. The Political Bureau supports the dialogue process which has been initiated within the framework of the dialogue committee represented by the government. The Political Bureau hopes that the dialogue will consolidate and extend the security truce so that the various parties may be able to formulate a new national charter that will lay the foundations for a political system in Lebanon that will firmly entrench genuine democracy, its Arab character, and social justice, and that will lead to the liberation of southern Lebanon through the implementation of UN resolutions and the armistice agreement.

2. The PSP Political Bureau considered the media uproar over the Karachi and Istanbul operations. It believes that in all this reporting Israel's arbitrary actions in southern Lebanon have not been mentioned at all and that its aim is to pave the way for a new aggression. The Political Bureau cautions that the soundest and best way to liberate the land is the method pursued by the Lebanese national resistance; namely, direct confrontation on the usurped land and not by hijacking planes or other methods.

3. The Political Bureau also dealt with Turkey's attacks on the Kurds in Turkey and Iraq. It denounces these attacks on a people who are historically oppressed and are seeking to assert their national identity. In conformity with its principles of support for national rights, the PSP cannot but support the Kurdish people and appeal for a halt to the massacre.

'Advocates of Right, Liberty' Claim Paris Bomb

NC091135 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1113 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] An organization calling itself the Advocates of Right and Liberty [Ansar al-Haq wa al-Huriyah] has claimed in Beirut that it is responsible for the blast at the post office in the Paris city hall yesterday. The explosion left 1 woman dead and 18 other people injured.

Explosion Near Al-'Ayshiyah; Two Bodies Found

JN081550 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In the south, a number of 81-mm mortar shells fell on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] position in the Bint Jubayl area. Using the appropriate weapons, the ASL returned fire toward Wadi al-Sidr.

Last night, a violent explosion was heard on the outskirts of Al-'Ayshiyah in the Al-Nabatiyah area. An ASL patrol set out to investigate the explosion and found two dismembered bodies believed to be of two terrorists attempting to plant explosives. The ASL patrol also found a quantity of ammunition.

Navy Intercepts Ship off Lebanon; Arms Aboard

TA091042 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy intercepted a ship at sea, opposite the Lebanese coast, and confiscated arms intended for terrorists from Yasir 'Arafat's organization. One passenger was detained. The IDF spokesman announced that this took place 9 days ago. The ship aroused suspicion since there was a speedboat on board. The ship and its crew was released.

The Phalangist radio reported that a large load of arms, intended for the refugee camps in Beirut, Tyre, and Sidon, was confiscated on board the intercepted ship. The ship was going to unload at the port of Khaldah.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the terrorist ship was stopped halfway from Cyprus to Lebanon and that containers full of arms and ammunition were transferred with the help of cranes to an Israeli Navy vessel. When the containers were opened in Israel, very large numbers of boxes full of arms and ammunition were discovered in them. Various kinds of machine guns, RPG and RPK launchers [as heard], submachine guns, and large quantities of other arms were found in the containers.

Our correspondent explains that terrorists have recently tried to renew their infrastructure in Lebanon. Among other things they are trying to transfer many arms to the refugee camps, to set up commands, and to return terrorist commanders to Lebanon.

Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Apparently' Not To Take Place

TA091022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak summit will apparently not take place. Our political correspondent reports that the talks held by the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the Tabah negotiations were broken off because the Egyptian representatives gave unsatisfactory replies to the Israeli delegation concerning the recently raised proposals. Let us go over to our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami at the Prime Minister's Office:

Good day to you. Well, the Peres-Mubarak summit will apparently not take place. At this morning's meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian representatives, during which the Egyptians were to provide replies regarding the dispute over the border demarcation issue, these replies were unsatisfactory. According to reports reaching Jerusalem the Israeli team, which is made up of Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, informed the Egyptians that it was pointless to continue the talks, judging from the replies the Israeli team received. As a result, this morning's session was halted.

In about 90 minutes Kimche and Tamir are scheduled to meet again with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. As far as we can tell from here this is a farewell meeting on the part of the Israeli team. After the meeting the team will apparently return to Israel this afternoon, and at this stage, the preparations for the summit, slated to take place in Alexandria on Thursday between the prime minister and the Egyptian president, will also stop.

Well, the Israeli team had to say no to the Egyptians in the wake of their unsatisfactory replies, and we are here awaiting a report from the meeting set for them with the Egyptian foreign minister.

Peres Instructs Team To Return

TA091113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister has instructed the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks to return home this evening. U.S. envoy Richard Murphy returned to Cairo this morning following a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Peres Decries 'Covert, Overt' Support for Terrorism

TA090647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Even the abominable massacre in Istanbul did not shake too many countries. Prime Minister Peres is concerned about the small number of those who condemned the murder in Turkey. This, Mr Peres said, may explain how terror can continue to thrive.

[Begin Peres recording] In following reactions around the world in the wake of this tragic, inhuman incident in the Istanbul synagogue, one should carefully examine not only who condemned this but also who refrained from condemning this, since terror would never have spread in the way it did were it not for the covert and overt support of countries and organizations. In my opinion, all enlightened forces around the world should be enlisted not only to fight against terror but also to condemn those who aid the terrorists directly or indirectly. [end recording]

The prime minister made these remarks to our correspondent Menahem Friedman in Dimona yesterday.

Shamir Scores Peace Process, Territorial Compromise

TA082010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has strongly attacked the peace plans which, in his opinion, are plans to give up Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. Minister Shamir says that the unity government will not be a government that withdraws. Minister Shamir was talking to members of the Rebellions Movement [fighters against British rule in Palestine] in Tel Aviv, and our correspondent Dan Raviv brings us an excerpt of his remarks;

[Begin Shamir recording, in progress]...only the Green Line. The national unity government is based on a compromise between its components, a compromise which will be upheld as long as the Arabs do not offer us a political solution acceptable even to those who support territorial compromise. However, these days it is

clear to all that everything that has been suggested in the framework of what is termed the peace process is nothing but a complete and utter relinquishing of Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem. No more will we concede to territorial compromise; no more will we agree to delayed solutions of the Camp David type. We are being called upon to withdraw completely and contract our borders into a Procrustean bed that is the Green Line, the Auschwitz line, in Abba Eban's famous description. The unity government has no alternative but to give one answer to these plans; a clear and definite "no." These are not plans for peace. This is not the peace we prayed for. This would not be peace; it would be a loss and disintegration. The unity government cannot change into a government that withdraws.

The national unity government is prepared and wants to hold negotiations for peace; however, the conditions of peace must not deviate from the government's basic guidelines which were agreed upon and formulated 2 years ago when the country's interests were given the utmost concern. The existence of the national unity government is needed today more than ever in order to stand up to the waves of terrorism on the one hand, and to the attempts through peace moves and doplomatic negotiations to gain and steal from Israel what was not achieved through war, on the other hand. There is no cause in the world for Israel to give in and give up its integral assets and its secure foundations. We have enormous strength, and we have strong and reliable allies. Above all, we believe we are right. [end recording]

Consultation on Shin Bet Over; No Statement Released

TA081215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The consultation on the crisis between the State Attorney's Office and the Shin Bet ended at the Prime Minister's Office approximately 1 hour ago. The meeting was also attended by the vice prime minister, the justice minister, the new Shin Bet chief and his predecessor, and the attorney general. Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the consultation lasted for a little over 1 hour, and it was decided that no statement regarding its content will be released.

Minister Sharir told our correspondent that as in other meetings progress was made. No decision was arrived at regarding an additional consultation. The attorney general told our correspondent that no decision has been made, but the participants agreed on how to act. This morning our political correspondent reported that last week the police investigators spoke with the prime minister on the Shin Bet investigation.

Military Sources: Syrians Do Not Possess MiG-29's

TA091058 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] Contrary to reports in Israeli and foreign media the Syrian Air Force has still not received the MiG-29's. This assessment was made by military sources who are following this issue. However, Syrian pilots are currently training in flying and using the systems of the MiG-29 in the Soviet Union.

Turkey Upgrades 'Personal Rank' of Legate in Israel

TA081042 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Sep 86 p 1

[Report from Istanbul by Yohanan Lahav]

[Text] Turkey is upgrading the personal rank of its legate to Israel. The new representative, 55-year-old Ekrem Guvendiren, carries the personal rank of ambassador in the Turkish Foreign Ministry. In his last post he served as the Turkish legate to Australia.

It should be emphasized that the upgrading of the Turkish representative in Israel is in no way related to the massacre in the synagogue in Istanbul.

Cairo-Amman Bank To Open Branch in Nabulus

TA081030 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Sami 'Abudi]

[Excerpt] In what appears as an attempt to establish a mechanism to implement the Jordanian five-year development plan for the occupied territories, Israel and Jordan reportedly agreed to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nabulus.

The Cairo-Amman Bank, the second largest bank in Jordan, and the only bank which is backed by the Jordanian Central Bank, is expected to start operation in the occupied territories early in October.

Reliable sources told *Al-Fajr* that the bank's chair of the board of trustees, Jawdat Sha'sha'a, was in the West Bank last week to arrange for opening a branch in Nabulus.

The source said that Sha'sha'a met all the bank employees who had been on the bank's payroll since 1967 and instructed them to be ready to start work October 1. Sha'sha'a, who reportedly obtained West Bank residency one year ago, returned to Jordan on September 2, after he made arrangements for the bank's opening. Nabulus businessman Midhat Kan'an was chosen as the regional head of the bank. [passage omitted]

Sources Report Fewer Disturbances in W. Bank Schools

TA081152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The new school year begins in Judaea and Samaria today. Approximately 300,000 students will study in public and private schools this year. Sources in the Civilian Administration told our correspondent Arye Gus that during the 2 last years there has been a considerable decrease in the number of disturbances emanating from schools.

Samora Machel Speech Focuses on Regional Issues
MB041653 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the Nonaligned Movement Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 3 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, your majesties, distinguished heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen. In 1960, we met in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. At that time Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe were not sovereign states. Our liberation movements were not full members but only observers. Today, 16 years later, the heads of state and government are meeting in Harare, the capital of independent Zimbabwe. A year ago, our foreign ministers met in Luanda, the capital of independent Angola. Today, SWAPO is a full member of our organization and a recognized movement representing the Namibian people. These changes clearly demonstrate the pace of change the history of southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, to neutralize our victories, our peoples' permanent enemy is conducting an organized, sophisticated, violent, and cruel counteroffensive, using different tactics, which have the common aim of containing the emancipation movement and of reducing our countries to imperialist submission politically, economically, socially, culturally, and ideologically.

Toward this end, imperialism uses the weapons of economic pressure, blackmail, and deliberate disinformation. In other cases, it resorts to the brutality of military aggression and terrorism. While in the past the dominant tendency was intervention by expeditionary forces, today imperialism resorts to use of local forces to repress the emancipation movement. It creates regional gendarmes charged with the task of carrying out a policy of subversion, terrorism, and aggression. Interference in internal affairs, terrorism, direct or indirect occupation of territories, and destruction of state have now become dangerous international practices throughtout the Third World. The destruction of Lebanon tragically demonstrates this polcy. Angola and Nicaragua are two of the states affected by this aggressive practice. [passage omitted]

The creation of SADCC in 1980 represents an organizational period and the estalishment of a cooperation strategy to develop our countries economically and to reduce our dependence on South Africa. In the eyes of Pretoria, SADCC represents the failure of its aim to dominate the region through the constellation of states. Accordingly, since 1980 we have observed in the region a generalized escalation of the process of destabilization. The destabilizaiton affects everything in the region. South Africa is mounting intense diplomatic activity, subversive propaganda, economic pressure, and armed aggression.

At the international level, Pretoria tries to cover up its aggression against our region, alleging an East-West conflict. However, in southern Africa, the conflict is caused by apartheid. South African colonialism in Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, and Pretoria's belligerent and expansionist policy in southern Africa are condemned by all peoples and states and worldwide. [passage omitted]

In Mozambique, terrorists are conducting a scorched-earth policy. The terror is nothing but an extension of the state terrorism carried out in South Africa and Namibia. Pretoria intends to destroy Mozambique as a national entity, block the building of the nation, and place our country under its hegemony. The generalized destabilization since 1975 has caused the destruction of about 500 schools, displacing 90,000 students. One in every 10 health centers has been looted. In an attempt to worsen the life of the peasants, 800 stores have been destroyed, thus seriously affecting agricultural marketing, the supply of products, and agricultural production. Sugar and tea factories, and saw mills have been destroyed. Powerlines have been cut down. Railroads, which are essential for the flow of coal — an export product which earned the country a substantial amount of foreign exchange — have been sabotaged.

What is more, South Africa reduced by 90 percent its goods traffic on our railroad system, which previously was one of the principal sources of foreign exchange for the Mozambican economy. These are but a few examples of the effect on Mozambique of external aggression. Our government calculates that the direct cost of this undeclared war exceeds $4 billion, practically double Mozambique's foreign debt. This estimate does not include the indirect effects, such as the paralyzation of production, and the strangulation of the marketing, transport, and distribution systems. It does not include the costs of rehabilitating destroyed economic and social infrastructures.

Terrorism against Mozambique is simply an external affair. The absence of the most elementary national feelings is clearly evidenced in the methods, actions, and objectives of armed bandits. The use of Mozambicans as instruments of terror and destruction is part of the policy of replacing white corpses with black corpses and thus reduce the cost of aggression. In short, it is aimed at mounting a cheap war.

Only foreigners can conceive such cruelty and destructive wrath. Only external aggression can decree that schools, hospitals, public transport, ambulances, and even the most modest personal belongings of the poor peasants should be totally destroyed. Only foreigners can conceive the treachery of taking advantage of a scourge like drought to mount true genocide. Thus, vehicles that carry foodstuffs, medicines, and clothes, including donations from the international community, are selected as targets. The foodstuffs, medicine, and clothes are burned together with the vehicles and their occupants. Pretoria's cold-blooded actions have resulted in over 100,000 deaths.

It is a matter of concern to us that these terrorist groups enjoy the support and complicity of certain Western countries who describe themselves as champions of the struggle against terrorism.

Today, terrorism as a form of external aggression affects various countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which are represented in this hall. Armed banditry is a new tactic of aggresssion against the independence of our states and the Nonaligned

Movement. Accordingly, our summit must give due attention to this phenomenon and take necessary measures for its total eradication.

Mr Chairman, for 22 years the Mozambican people have been fighting for the establishment of peace, conscious of the fact that it is an essential precondition to development. Only in a climate of stability can we develop all our country's potential, extend education and health facilities to all our people, and eliminate hunger, nakedness and misery — in short, eliminate backwardness. Peace is essential for cooperation among the countries of our region and for southern Africa's full participation in the process of establishing a new international economic order. Accordingly, within the framework of our policy of peace, we signed the nonagression and good-neighborliness accord with South Africa in March 1984. The Nkomati Accord compels the South African regime to end the destabilisation of Mozambique and to renounce aggression against our country. However, South Africa has not stood by this pledge.

The People's Republic of Mozambique as a Frontline State is viewed by South Africa as a model that should be destroyed. The People's Republic of Mozambique has established a nonracist society, a society of equality among men of all races, and a society which aims at eliminating all forms of discrimination and exploitation.

Our country is rich in natural resources with fertile land, vast water and energy resources, as well as important mineral deposits. The 2600 km of Mozambican coast extend along the Mozambican channel, thus making it an important geostrategic sea route. With its harbors and railroads, Mozambique clearly provides natural access to the sea for the landlocked countries in our region. Hence, it is an essential element in the SADCC cooperation objectives.

Because of our nonracist stand; our economic potential, which is important to the region; because of our strategic position, and historical dependence on South Africa, Mozambique is a principal target within the context of Pretoria's regional strategy. That is why Pretoria's action has been to pursue and intensify aggression through the use of armed bandits, thus violating the Nkomati Accord.

In the face of irreversible intensification of the struggle waged by the South African people, in the face of the development of armed struggle waged by the Namibian people, in the face of increasing international isolation, the Pretoria regime is now trying to redesign the image of armed banditry. In this framework, Pretoria uses international circles which support apartheid to establish armed bandit operational bases outside South Africa. This maneuver is aimed at extending the conflict which is solely between the peoples of the region and apartheid, to OAU member countries.

Mr Chairman, for the last 10 years, we have been observing in South Africa a popular struggle unprecedented in that country's history. Under the leadership of the ANC, including the United Demorcatric Front, trade unions, and other patriotic and democratic organizations, the South African people have taken the initiative to transform the society. Their struggle is already irreversible and will only stop with an end to apartheid. Murders and massacres are expressions of dispair in those who never dreamed of seeing their power and hegemonic myth contested by the people they have always considered inferior. In their struggle, the South African people have begun to build a united, democratic, and nonracialist nation. Blacks, coloreds, Indians, whites — South Africans of all races and religions, South Africans of different social origins — are fighting side by side, encouraged by their successes.[passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, there is no democratic apartheid, there is no humane apartheid, there is no peace-loving apartheid. Apartheid is the denial of justice, equality, and social existence. It is an institutionalized violation of all human rights. Apartheid like colonialism cannot be reformed. Apartheid like colonialism must be eradicated. The belligerent circles supporting the Pretoria regime within South Africa and outside are still looking for a formula that would enable them to end the apartheid system but preserve the present power status. To gain time and undo the achievements made by the people of the region, these circles are ready to promote conflicts, including a racial war, which can affect the whole region and degenerate into a confrontation between forces outside the continent.

South Africa has been isolated by the international community because of its racist policy. It is apartheid which has been isolating the white South African population and denying them their right of being Africans. It is apartheid which prevents white South Africans from identifying themselves as an African people. White South Africans are not rejected on our continent. White are not rejected in Africa. Southern Africa is already an example of this reality. In our countries, the color of skin is not a criteria of nationality. In all our countries there are many white citizens, all of whom enjoy full constitutional rights. This is an essential part of the civilization that our countries are establishing in the region.

The international community, particularly the Nonalinged Movement, must intensify its support for the struggle waged by the ANC and all South African democratic forces to establish their nonracist policy to broaden the large internal and external front against apartheid. In this way, we will be able to prevent fanatics and adventurists from leading the region into a bloodbath with unforeseeable consequences to world peace. We want a democratric South Africa where justice and equality prevail; a South Africa where all are South Africans regardless of color, race or religion. We want a South Africa where all take part in political and economic decisionmaking and benefit from the resources they produce. We want a South Africa where all citizens possess the same rights and are considered equal before the law. Total eleimination of apartheid means the end of apartheid politically, economically, socially, and culturally. For this, the South African regime should negotiate with the ANC.

In our midst today is Oliver Tambo, the ANC president — a man and a fighter who has been leading the struggle of the ANC in South Africa. Comrade Oliver Tambo, we are all aware of your ability as a leader, the charisma you enjoy among your people. It is men like you, Oliver Tambo, at the head of the struggle of the peoples, who inspire strength, confidence, and determination in the people to continue the struggle and win. It is with Nelson

Mandela and Oliver Tambo that the South African Government must negotiate. For this dialogue to be constructive, the international community agrees that it requires the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the acceptance of the ANC and other political and democratic organizations, and the repeal of racist legislation. [passage omitted]

Historical facts, dating back two decades , demonstrate that the issue of Namibia had nothing to do with the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola, let alone with Angola, which was a Portuguese colony. It is against international law and ethics to link Namibian independence to extraneous issues over which the Namibian people have no right of intervention or decision. It is paramount that the international community entensify all forms of support for the struggle of national liberation waged by SWAPO and continue with its efforts to ensure the implernentation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Mr Chairman, the international community is of the opnion that the application of mandatory and all encompassing sanctions against South Africa is an effective way to force the current Pretoria leaders to accept a dialogue and to prevent the spread of war. South Africa threatens reprisals against neighboring countries if sanctions are enacted. The truth of the matter is that since 1975 South Africa has been applying undeclared sanctions against the countries of the region, in addition to the destruction caused by its aggression. The damage caused to the SADCC alone exceeds $10 billion since 1980. [passage omitted]

A mountain of prejudices and susceptibilities divide the South Africans, thus darkening their vision. When all South Africans overcome this mountain, they will see how beautiful and marvellous their country can be for all South Africans. Accordingly, it is the duty of all countries worldwide, particualarly the nonaligned countries, to take concrete action that will enable southern African peoples to overcome the economic and social effects of South African aggression. It is necessary to intensify the diplomatic struggle and increasingly to demand the eradication of apartheid, the principal cause of destabilization and war.

Mr Chairman, the right of peoples to self-determination and independence has been increasingly recognized. Mankind has devoted its attention to this right for a long time now. Most of the countries represented here were born out of the implementation of this principle. In Sahara, Palestine, and East Timor, heroic and determined people have been reaffirming in difficult conditions the inalienable right to independence and sovereignty. They have demonstrated the highest example of love of liberty and have sacrificed their lives to have their fatherland. They defend the principles enshrined in the charter of the Nonaligned Movement. Thus, we consider as positive the contacts between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front under the auspices of the office of the UN secretary general. It is our hopes that these contacts will lead to direct negotiations between the parties on the implementation of the relevant resolutions passed by the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement.

We express solidarity with the Palestian people, who have been deprived of their fatherland and are subject to systematic extermination, and whose leadership has been the target of physical destruction. Their legitimate and inalienable rights include the creation of a free, independent, and sovereign Palestinian state.

The existence of peace in the Middle East necessarily demands the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region, particularly Lebanon. We favor an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties involved in the conflict on an equal footing, including the PLO, the legitimate representaive of the Palestinian people.

Our repect for the noble principle of nonuse of force to solve disputes between states forces us to condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya, a member country of our movement. Such acts of aggression mist be completely eradicated lest they become dangerous precedents in international relations.

It is the duty of this august assembly to take a firm position in favor of the rights of self-determination and recognition of the independence of the people of East Timor. In East Timor, we observe the occupation of a territory, the deprivation of the rights to liberty of a people, and a flagrant violation of the principles of our Nonaligned Movement. The People's Republic of Mozambique hailed and encourages the efforts carried out by the UN secretary general to find a just solution to the East Timor issue based on the .UN Security Council resolutions.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is of the opinion that the reunification of Korea is essential and favors the constructive proposals made by the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea. The lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from the region.

We have been following with great concern the acts of destabilization against Nicaragua, an active member of our movement. We strongly appeal for the scrupulous respect for the territorial integrity of that country and its sovereignty, as well as for an immediate end to interference in its internal affirs. In this context, we appeal for respect for the principle of arbitration. We salute the policy of nonalignment followed by Nicaragua, which is reaffirmed by its invitation for us to hold our next conference in Managua.

We express solidarity with the struggle waged by peoples of Latin America to restore liberty, justice, and deomocracy, particularly in El Salvador and Chile. We salute the ongoing democratic victories in various countries of Latin America, which open a new phase of hope and happiness for the peoples of the region. [passage omitted]

We observe encouraging progress in southeast Asia. We shall continue to encourage the establishment of peace and cooperation among the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea thus allowing them to devote their energy to progress which they so much need.

Likewise, we wish to hail the efforts being carried out for the establishment of peace in Democratic Afghanistan, thus allowing the people to advance on the path of progress.

It appears that the African fraternity and the spirit of nonalignment have begun to prevail in the Horn of Africa, where we observe encouraging signals of dialogue. between the government of Ethiopia and Somalia. [passage omitted]

The reinitiation of dialogue between the USSR and the United States is positive. It is our wish that the continuation of these negotiations will bring about benefits in all spheres of detente, particularly in the field of disarmament. We hail the Soviet decision to unilaterally prolong the nuclear test moratorium. [passage omitted]

The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a demilitarized and denuclearized zone is a great concern of the coastal countries and the responsibility of our movement. It is with great concern that we observe the increasing presence of foreign military forces and bases in violation of the wishes of the majority of the international community and relevant resolutions passed by various international organizations. This fact aggravates the tension and instability in the southern region of our continent.

One again, we reaffirm our total support for the ongoing efforts by our movement and the United Nations to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo, Sri Lanka. [passage omitted]

We hereby reaffirm before this august assembly our engagement and our determination to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity, our liberty and independence. The Mozambican people will continue their struggle in the certainty of victory. The struggle continues. Thank you very much.

Ivory Coast's Ake Reacts To Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

AB061915 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6, 7 Sep 86 pp 30,31

[Rejoinder issued by Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake to Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's attacks on Ivory Coast, Cameroon, anj Zaire at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 4 September]

[Text] The Ivory Coast delegation had no intention of contributing to the general debate, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's statement forces it to use its right to reply following the thoughtless statement he made against its head of state, its government, and its country.

Mr Chairman, my delegation is infinitely grateful to you for your strong and appropriate response to Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech. The prolonged applause which followed this response shows that a majority of the conference members disapproved of his point of view, his untimely interference in the internal affairs of other states,, and the lack of consideration he has shown to some members of this movement and their leaders.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, in his incoherent statement which was filled with abuses, insults, and intolerance which are so characteristic of him, thought he was attacking my head of state and my country for restoring diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. The education I have received prevents me from using the same language as he. But he should know that if he lacks respect for his peers, heads of state, and government, then he constitutes a case for doctors of the Faculty of Medicine to work on. For now, I would like to tell him that we have nothing to learn from him and that his utterances can in no way make us deviate from the political line we have freely chosen and for which the only judges are the sovereign people of the Ivory Coast. We therefore treat these utterances with the contempt that they deserve.

Mr Chairman, the Ivory Coast intends to conduct and carry out a policy of full sovereignty and total independence. As a free country — like, I believe, all the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement — Ivory Coast wants to be the friend of all and the enemy of none. Its decision to restore diplomation relations with the State of Israel since 12 February, 1986, stems from this attitude. In any case, that decision falls within the framework of its sovereign right to renew and maintain diplomatic relations with all countries that desire and undertake to scrupulously respect its sovereignty and its freedom. This right guaranteed to each citizen is independent of any prior agreement with any persons or organization whatsoever. Nobody, therefore, can contest that this is our right. Sarcasms, pressures, intimidations, and even threats will not change a thing.

This decision is in line with the will expressed by the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast to see Ivory Coast henceforth maintain diplomatic relations with all countries without exception and irrespective of their political, economic, and social systems. It is in implementing this recommendation that we restored our diplomatic relations with Israel and the Soviet Union, and established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Vanuatua, and so on.

Our decision stems from our ideal of peace and our desire to contribute, to the extent possible, to the establishment of peace through dialogue and negotiation. This desire for peace implies that we must at all times be able to initiate constructive dialogue with all countries to search for solutions to all conflicts whatever their nature and wherever they may arise, for the search of peace in the world, without which there can be no development. All our foreign policy stems from this conception, because peace for us has no geographical borders. True to this ideal, we work to promote peace in the world and particularly in Africa through the eradication of colonial domination, racial discrimination in all its forms, and especially its most odious and revolting form that apartheid constitutes, by the accession of Namibia to independence and reconciliation among African states. Col al-Qadhdhafi has no lessons of probity to give in this conference, because it is he who violates the fundamental principles of this movement and those of the OAU. It is he whose troops, as he implicitly admitted, occupy a part of the territory of an independent and sovereign African state, a founding member, like Libya, of the OAU, and this in flagrant violation of the sacrosant principle of the strict respect of borders inherited from coloniza-

tion. It is he who maintains and finances subversion in many states; organizes training camps on his territory for his agents of subversion; recruits young people eager for knowledge to whom he promises scholarships and retains in Libya to train and equip them to go and commit acts of sabotage in their own countries in order to destabilize these counries.

We are happy to note that our young compatriots who were recruited for this purpose revolted and refused to be used as accomplices in his nefarious designs. They demanded their return home and thanks to the intervention of a friendly neighboring country, they were able to return to the Ivory Coast where they are now living in peace.

In his ramblings, President al-Qadhdhafi blames French-speaking and English-speaking countries which maintain friendly cooperative relations with France and Great Britain and meet in conferences to discuss problems of common interest. These meetings do not mean that our countries approve of all the policies of the French and British Governments. These meetings constitute a framework of consultation and dialogue for effective cooperation; a consultative framework through which concrete actions for the promotion of peace and development can be developed. Participation in such meetings does not in any way imply that these states are abdicating any portion of their sovereignty to allow themselves to be subjugated again. To make such an insinuation about the meeting of France and Africa or that of the Commonwealth is to insult our dignity.

Col al-Qadhdhafi should know that Ivory Coast, under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny, has fought not only to recover its own freedom and dignity, but also for other African countries to recover theirs. It has no intention of losing or sacrificing this freedom and dignity that it has dearly acquired to anybody or for any reason whatsoever.

Beyond the history of the Ivory Coast, President Houphouet-Boigny can also be identified with the history of the emancipation of French-speaking Africa and decolonization in Africa. It is the Ivory Coast which should give lessons about freedom and dignity which Col al-Qadhdhafi pretends to give; it is he who constitutes the main obstacle to national reconcilation in Chad, to the return of peace to that brotherly country in order to enable its people to devote themselves to the immense task of national reconstruction and development; a man who has never worked toward promoting peace and harmony among peoples; he has never favored the settlement of disputes but does his utmost to fan pockets of tensions, preach hate, terrorism, the overthrow of regimes that he does not like or that do not agree to carry out his wishes.

Col al-Qadhdhafi attacks our countries undoubtedly because we refused to join the club of the "Libyan-speaking countries" which he would like to create and which would be at his beck and call. He dares to refer to independent and sovereign states respected throughout the world as puppets. That should come as no surprise to us from a leader whose policy consists in creating ex nihilo, states or governments which lack both representativity and legitimacy and which he alone recognizes and manipulates in order to quench his expanisionist desires.

In addition to President Houphouet-Boigny, a man whose wisdom, clearsightedness, and stature as a statesman are recognized worldwide, a man who has devoted his whole life to combatting injustice and strives to restore dignity and freedom for Africans, Col al-Qadhdhafi also attacked two other distinguished and friendly heads of state: Presidents Paul Biya and Mobutu Sese Seko. This insult from the Libyan leader has found a suitable response in the joint statement made by the heads of the Cameroonian and Zairian delegations and myself. We are requesting the publication of this statement as an official document of this 8th summit.

Mr Chairman, we shall content ourselves with this short statement while exercising our right to reply. In conclusion, we would like to assert that we all represent here independent and sovereign states. We owe one another mutual respect, we should strive to remain tolerant and understanding towards one another, we must accept, whether we approve of them or not, the decisions each of us makes in exercising his sovereign rights in the best interest of his people. This does not prevent us from striving together to mobilize our energy to find suitable solutions to the serious political and economic problems facing our world and in particular, the Third World. That is why we are here in Harare, to participate in this 8th summit of the nonaligned countries. Thank you.

Harare Reports DPRK To Host 1988 NAM Summit

MB061754 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongaong, has been chosen as the venue of the Nonaligned Movement foreign minister's conference in 1988. Pyongyang was chosen last night during a meeting of the political committee. Libya, which had expressed the wish to host the conference in Tripoli, withdrew its candidacy.

Khamene'i on Proposed Plan, Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

NC050658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] At the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the Islamic Republic of Iran has tendered a plan containing three proposals to the Zimbabwean Government. This plan focuses on what the members of the Nonaligned Movement currently meeting in Harare can do to find a solution to the problem of racism. Our correspondent in Harare has sent us the following report:

[Begin recording] By tendering its three proposals to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted a plan to the Zimbabwean Government, as the current leader of the Nonaligned Movement, regarding the assistance which members attending the present nonaligned summit can give to end the problem of racism. Although the content of these three proposals has not yet been published, President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told us in an interview that all three have been accepted by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Hugabe. They will soon be discussed in draft form directly by the summit without first going through the political committees. Our presi-

dent added: This proposed draft will be signed by a number of leaders participating in the summit, and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be the first to do so.

Commenting on yesterday's remarks by Libyan leader Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi about the existence of a number of unsuitable members within the Nonaligned Movement, our president said: I agree with what Al-Qadhdhafi stated — without confirming the names of the countries which he listed — about a number of nonaligned members being foreign spies and participants in the fifth column of world arrogance. I announced this during meetings with various leaders of the movement, particularly Castro and Samora Machel. It is my belief that the number of members the movement has is not important. If only 40 members — 40 truly committed members who dare to speak up against the United States — remain in this movement, this will be sufficient. In view of the fact that there is no way to oust these other members, he added, we have proposed that certain criteria be set for membership. This is the voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Harare. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

NC060945 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from Harare — recorded]

[Text] President Khamene'i has announced that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, has declared Iraq to be the initiator of the war and therefore deserving of chastisement. The president made this statement during a news conference with local and foreign correspondents broadcast by radio and television. At the beginning of this news conference, President Khamene'i affirmed that this Nonaligned Movement session was one of the most significant to be held in the last 25 years primarily because it was taking place in Zimbabwe. He said: This session was convened near the oppressed country of South Africa, which has been the scene of the most heinous atrocities perpetrated against humanity. This places a great responsibility on the members of this movement. He added: The current session cannot claim success until it finds a plausible and acceptable solution for this important international issue which poses one of the greatest (?problems) to humanity.

The president continued: The Eighth Nonaligned Summit is now in its final stages. All members should be quick to take action, to make decisions, and to formulate a realistic view of international issues and problems. Responding to a question from an FRG correspondent about the president's talks with Mr Robert Mugabe on the Iran-Iraq war, Khamene'i said: We informed him of our position. Mr Mugabe, who is a well-informed and intelligent individual, confirmed that Iraq was the initiator of the war on the basis of the evidence shown to him, and said that it must be chastised for this reason.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: We seek the same end. It is obvious that all people who love justice also demand that it be served. In reply to another foreign correspondent's question on the Nonaligned Movement's stance with regard to the Iran-Iraq war, Khamene'i stated: Fortunately, the Nonaligned Movement has adopted a more appropriate stand. The very start of the war was condemned at this session. It can therefore be said that the movement's position in this regard has made a great deal of progress. However, this is still not enough in our view. It still does not meet the requirements of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Responding to an AFP correspondent's question about the nature of relations between Iran and France, Mr Khamene'i said that although some difficulties still existed between the two countries, they were fortunately on the verge of being resolved. He continued: Of course, we are not very satisfied with the pace of improvement in these ties. But all things considered, the outlook of our relations with France seems hopeful.

Replying to another foreign correspondent's question on Iran's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr Khamene'i affirmed: Iran and the Soviet Union are two countries that share a long common border. Our ties with this country are sincere and cordial. When a French correspondent asked about Iran - links with the armed groups holding foreign hostages in Lebanon, President Khamene'i said that although the Islamic Republic of Iran has a great deal of influence on Muslim and revolutionary groups in Lebanon, it is basically not fond of taking hostages. However, he denied any kind of link between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the groups holding hostages in Lebanon. This is a dispatch from the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Harare.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Addresses Summit

JN060817 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
6 Sep 86 pp 1,3

[Text] Harare (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on Friday reiterated Jordan's commitment towards establishing peace in the Middle East and said the only way towards achieving such a goal was through an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict attended by all parties involved and the five permanent members of the U.S. Security Council.

Addressing the seventh summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr al-Masri paid tribute to the recent Iraqi proposal to end the six-year-old war with Iran and called on Tehran to respond positively to the call.

In his speech, Mr Al-Masri recalled that the last non-aligned summit, held in New Delhi, India, in 1983, had drawn up detailed and comprehensive political programmes aimed at uniting all non-aligned states around specific goals and establishing a new system for international relations. Such programmes, Mr al-Masri said, needed continued follow-up action and called for more dedication by memebr states to preserve the unity of the movement. Mr. al-Masri urged all non-aligned states to work towards achieving international peace and security. While the movement sought to establish a new system for international relations, it had also rejected polarisation, colonialism, imperialism, expansion, hegemony and oppression, the minister pointed out. However, he said, the Non-Aligned Movement's response to escalating international tension and crises reflected a "difference between theory and practice."

"At a time there was a dire need for strict adherence to the Non-Aligned Movement's principles," Mr al-Masri said.

The minister called on the member states to reconsider the Non-Aligned Movement's course with a view to converting it from a forum to lodge complaints into a scene for active and serious work.

Mr al-Masri reviewed the latest developments and the current situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and Central America saying that the two superpowers were vying for domination and violating the the neutral stand of many of the states in the three regions.

He pointed out that southern African nations were experiencing numerous political and economic problems and the situation was further complicated by the explosive situation in Namibia (South West Africa), where people were suffering from colonialism and apartheid policies practised by the white minority regime in South Africa.

"The Arab world in general, and Jordan in particular, knows better than any other people in the region about the consequences and disadvantages of such a system," Mr al-Masri said. "We are facing an entity which is not different from the views and practices of the South African regime," he said. "Moreover, the similarity and conformity in views and practices of the two regimes — Israel and South Africa — have gone beyond the point of mere resemblance to complete cooperation despite international rejection adn denunciation of such practices," he added.

On the Gulf War, Mr al-Masri said the conflict had entered the seventh year despite all efforts to put an end to it. Iraq's recent peace proposal, said Mr al-Masri, constituted a good and objective basis for a peaceful settlement to the conflict. he urged Iran to respond positively to the Iraqi proposal and arrive at a peaceful settlement "which will serve the interests of both countries in line with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and which will also contribute to peace in the region."

On the Palestinian problem Mr al-Masri said Israel continued to ignore all U.S. resolutions on the issue.

The Jewish state was working with the firm belief that by the time the international community stepped up pressure on it, the world would also be ready to accept the fait accompli situation in the occupied territories, Mr al-Masri said.

"Jordan has welcomed and supported all endeavours to achieve a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem provided that such a settlement would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "In our search for a just peace, Arab countries , including Jordan, met in Fes and approved a Pan-Arab peace plan which calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and emphasises the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

To translate such decisions into deeds, Jordan. along with others, called for convening an international peace conference to be attended by all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the five permanent member states of the U.S. Security Council to lay down foundations of peace, He said.

Mr al-Masri stressed Jordan's commitment to peace in the region, saying that the only "visible means for achieving peace, which guarantees the security of all the states in the region and the rights of their people, including the Palestinians, is a comprehensive solution which eliminates divisions and splits." "Such peace be achieved through an international peace conference attended by the PLO as a full member," Mr al-Masri concluded.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Addresses Summit
JN051532 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1220 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (WAKH) — Bahrain has reiterated its pride at being a member of the Nonaligned Movement and stressed its determination to support the movement's progression with all of its power and capabilities. It also pledged to support the movement's goals which are represented in freedom, dignity, and progress.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister and head of the Bahraini delegation to the nonaligned conference, said in the speech he delivered before the nonaligned conference that the Nonaligned Movement has been a replacement for the military alliances and confrontations among the superpowers. He stated that the Nonaligned Movement has a historic mission which must be adhered to an defended despite all the impediments and difficulties.

Regarding the policy of apartheid, Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that the international community is demanded through the UN Security Council to pressure the white minority government to stop its procrastination and prevarication in ending its illegimate occupation of Namibia and to implement UN Resolution 435, which was issued in 1978 and which calls for the attainment of the independence of Namibia under the UN aegis.

He urged the countries which still maintain firm relations with the government of Pretoria to reconsider these relations whose sole outcome is the continuation of injustice against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. He added that among the most outstanding reasons for the disintegration and lack of solidarity among the Nonaligned Movement's member-states is the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which nullified its noble principles among the stockpiles of bombs and projectiles. He said the whole world realizes the danger and futility of this war and that is why all of the UN Security Council resolutions called for the termination of this war and for reaching a peaceful solution through negotiations. He regretted the failure of the mediation efforts undertaken by the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, and other countries to hammer out a solution to this dispute. The Bahraini minister called on Iran to resort to peace as Iraq did. He said that the recent call by the Iraqi president is worth the appreciation and the respect of the conference because it is a call for negotiations and a solution to differences in order to restore peace to the region. He added that this is the logic of reason, history, and neighborhood. It is the logic of religion which Iraq and Iran

believes in and the logic of the Nonaligned Movement principles which the two sides proclaimed adherence to.

On the Arab-Zionist dispute, the Bahraini minister said that this dispute can only be solved through reaching a comprehensive and just settlement that includes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establishing their independent state on their national soil. He said that the convocation of an international peace conference in the Middle East is a step in the right direction which expedites the process of laying the bases for a just peace and eliminating the war dangers which jeopardize world stability and security. Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah expressed his hope that the nonaligned Movement will exert efforts to attain the withdrawal of the Israeli invading forces from southern Lebanon.

On the Afghan issue he said that this issue has become a hotbed of tension in southwest Asia because the Soviet forces continue their occupation of this country, which joined the nonaligned Movement in 1979, despite repeated UN resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan in order to enable the Afghan people torestore their freedom and resume their adoption of the nonaligned policy.

Referring to the Cypriot issue, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah welcomed the efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar that are designed to create the optimum atmosphere paving the way for reaching a just and durable solution that satisfies the two disputing sides.

He attributed the increase in developing countries' debts to the rise in the costs of manufactured materials which they import from the advanced countries and to the drop in the prices of the raw materials which these countries export. He pointed out that this has negative effects on the economic and social development efforts in the developing countries.

Shaykh Muhammad called on the Third World countries to intensify cooperation among themselves in order to help stabilize the stiuation on the international market — which has been subject to acute fluctuation in the prices of raw material — and to create an optimum atmosphere for the continatuion of the North-South dialogue, particularly as the advanced countries are still imposing measures to protect tarrifs.

Tanzania's Mwinyi Offers Port To Southern Africa

EA061028 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has stressed Tanzania's position on assisting southern African countries by allowing them to use Dar es Salaam port if they are affected by sanctions against South Africa, and he called for international assistance to develop Dar es Salaam port and defend it against sabotage acts.

Addressing a session of Nonaligned Movement countries, President Mwinyi said sabotage carried out by terrorists supported by South Africa's Boers could halt the important Benguela railway in Angola and the Beira railway in Mozambique. Therefore, he said, other important routes and stations, such as the Tazara railway and the Tanzania-Zambia oil pipeline, could also be targets for sabotage.

President Mwinyi called on the countries of the movement to increase their resolve to support the liberation movements in southern Africa politically, legally, morally, and materially in order to enable them to intensify the struggle against the oppressive regime of the racists.

Benin President Calls for RSA-ANC Direct Talks

MB040517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0108 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — Benin President Mathieu Kerekou this evening called for direct talks between Pretoria and the African National Congress of South Africa, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

He told the summit that the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) should stop talking and take action to "abolish the system being propped up by evil forces."

NAM had to see to it that the state of emergency in South Africa was abolished. It should also secure the release of all political prisoners.

Blaming certain Western countries for supporting South Africa, he said they were shirking their responsibilities as members of the United Nations and fuelling armed struggle as the only solution to end apartheid.

"While the massacre of blacks and arrests are continuing we have come to harare for the elimination of apartheid," said President Kerekou.

Like other speakers before him, the Benin leader called for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. NAM, he said, had to set up structures to ggive support to liberation movements and the frontline states.

It was time to mobilise resources after 25 years of "dead letter" resolutions, he said.

Instead of detente and peaceful coexistence, he said, we should "prepare to struggle."

Summit Delegates Confer With Colleagues

Museveni, Bendjedid Upgrade Ties

EA041936 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] President Museveni has held talks in Harare with the Sudanese delegation, President Bendjedid of Algeria, the president of Yugoslavia and the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mr Bendjedid disclosed that Algeria's mission in Uganda will be raised to the level of a full embassy. He expressed a high appreciation for the system of bartering, saying it will assist the two countries considerably. He also offered to assist Uganda in training personnel in oil technology.

President Yoweri Museveni and the Yugoslav head of state discussed matters of bilateral relations and issues related to the internal situation [as heard]. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet

LD050952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] During their meeting in Harare today, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi explained Libya's position vis-a-vis the recent attack by U.S. imperialism against his country and the measures taken by Libya at the international level, to Mr Khamene'i.

During the meeting, held this morning at the Headquarters for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, the two sides stressed the need to discuss and exchange viewpoints on issues on the agenda of the current summit, as well as the need to further coordinate the stances of the two revolutionary countries, Iran and Libya.

Mr Khamene'i described the summit as a good opportunity for all progressist countries to declare their positions against the United States. The meeting, during which methods of struggle against global arrogance were discussed, was attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The two sides also stressed the need to strengthen the relations between and the viewpoints of progressive countries. In view of the latest success achieved at the OPEC level, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on oil, in light of the latest decision calling for a cut in oil production. The two sides also discussed the latest developments in the imposed war as well as the victories achieved by the soldiers of Islam [jund al-Islam]. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Khamene'i lauded jund al-Islam victories.

Khamene'i Repeats Gandhi Meeting

NC050654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i again in Harare yesterday. During their meeting, Mr Khamene'i said: We believe that the Nonaligned Movement should be revived, and that its provision of assistance to needy countries will assist in this effort. Mr. Khamene'i said: Cooperation between our two nonaligned countries can also strengthen the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement and increase its prestige. In this meeting, his second with Mr Khamene'i, Rajiv Gandhi agreed with Mr Khamene'i's views and pointed out the need for further coordination between Iran and India within the Nonaligned Movement. The venue of the next nonaligned summit was also discussed at the meeting, attended by the two countries' foreign ministers.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Hasani Exchange Views

LD061128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who has in recent days been very popular among the heads of states and governments gathered at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, continued an intensive exchange of views with the leaders of three other nonaligned countries this afternoon.

In the course of the meeting with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, stress was placed on the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the development of the situation in the Mediterranean, and relations between the SFRY and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

During the meeting between Sinan Hasani and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, views were exchanged on the most topical issues on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare, with stress placed on the explosive situation in southern Africa.

Tonight Sinan Hasani also held talks with Mozambican President Samora Machel.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Meets Castro

EA042312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, this evening in Harare met Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Cuba. During the meeting, the militant relations between the two parties and countries and the Yemeni and Cuban revolutions were discussed, in addition to the international situation and issues of common interest. [passage omitted]

SAPA Reports Frontline Session

MB050643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 4, SAPA — Leaders of the Frontline States met behind closed doors tonight with their counterparts from Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Congo. No details of the meeting were disclosed but ZIANA — the semi-official news Agency — believes they centred on southern Africa and the Nonaligned Movement summit heads of state and government. The meeting, which was held at the Harare International Conference Centre, was attended by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzania's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Botswana's President Quett Masire, Mozambique's President Samora Machel, Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe and their foreign ministers representing the Frontline States; and President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and principe, President Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo, and their foreign

ministers.

JANA Lists Al-Qadhdhafi Meetings

LD052047 Tripoli JANA in English
1817 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Muharam Shahr al Fateh 5, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received this morning President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the president of the Republic of the Maldives. President Abdul Gayoom made a statement to JANA in which he asserted that the issues raised by the leader of the revolution at the non-aligned summit were very important and serious issues which the non-aligned countries must earnestly study and work to find appropriate solutions.

The president of the Maldives added "We intensify our efforts and set up a political and thinking union amongst member states the Non-aligned Movement would have better future than its past."

Furthermore, the leader of the revolution received this morning, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, Sharaf Al-din Pirzada, The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Mr. Johnson Malabu, the president of the United African Conference for the Liberation of South Africa, Mr. Pak Song-chol, the vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of its delegation to the Non-aligned Movement.

'Arafat in 'Important' Sessions

JN051909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1637 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is continuing to hold a series of important meetings in Harare, Zimbabwe, with a number of the presidents and leaders of countries that are participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. For the second time within 48 hours, Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani. They reviewed the developments in the Palestine question and stressed the need to adopt a more positive stand on the Palestine question during the summit. Brother Abu al-Lutf [Fazuq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department; Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, State Council member; and Hamad Ahmad, Sudan's ambassador in Dar-es-Salam, attended the meeting.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Malian President Moussa Traore, They reviewed a number of hot issues that threaten world peace and security, foremost of which were developments in the Palestine question. President Traore renewed his country's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the Malaysian prime minister who stressed the need to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East on the basis of restoring the Palestinian people's rights and the establishment of their independent state.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Tanzanian Presidnet Ali Hassan Mwinyi. They reviewed the general situation in the Middle East. President Mwinyi affirmed his country's constant support for the PLO and all of the political proposals to which the PLO agrees, especially the idea of convening an international conference to achieve a just peace in the Middle East by guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The meeting was attended by Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department; Salman al-Hirfi, adviser to the commander in chief for African affairs; and Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz, PLO representative in Tanzania and Cape Verde.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Peruvian President Alan Garcia. They reviewed the international situation and a number of issues of mutual interest. Garcia renewed his country's absolute support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their national, inalienable rights. including their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department; Brother Salman al-Hirfi, adviser to the commander in chief for African affairs; Brother Ahmad Subuh, PLO representative in Mexico; and Brother 'Isam Kamil. The meeting was also attended by the Peruvian foreign minister.

Saudi Meets 'Arafat, 'Aziz

LD051707 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1538 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, met here today Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister. Matters concerning the nonaligned summit and issues of common interest were discussed.

Iraq's Ramadan, Ziaul Haq Confer

JN051419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT
5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has held a series of contacts with delegation heads at the nonaligned summit. Today's meetings reviewed bilateral relations and topics on the agenda of the Harare summit, with special emphasis on the Iran-Iraq war.

Taha Yasin Ramadan met with Presidents Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Samora Machel of Mozambique. He also conferred with Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister and chief delegate to the conference; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister and chief delegate; and Sa'ud Muhammad Al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Counterparts

JN051424 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1215 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister

and foreign minister, met a number of his counterparts today and discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them, as well as topics on the agenda of the Harare summit conference.

The foreign minister met separately with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister and head of his country's delegation; Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister and chief delegate; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister and chief delegate of Bahrain, and Sa'ud Al-'Uzaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs.

Al-Mirghani Agrees To SFRY Visit

JN061111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1047 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SUNA) — .State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din met with the SFRY president here yesterday evening. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote and develop them. They also exchanged viewpoints on the matters presented to the nonaligned summit conference and Sudan's speech at the summit conference.

The SFRY president personally invited the State Council C iairman to visit the SFRY. The chairman accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be set later. Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi attended the meeting.

Keshtmand Meets Ortega, Khaddam

LD052056 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Harare, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the DRA delegation at the conference of heads of states or heads of governments of nonaligned countries, met Daniel Ortega, leader of Nicaragua. Comrade Shah Muhammad Dost, the DRA foreign affairs minister, and Brockman Miguel D'Escoto, foreign affairs minister of Nicaragua, were also present during the meeting.

A BIA correspondent reported from Harare that during the meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely climate, they exchanged views on strengthening and expanding the existing friendly relations between both countries, important international issues, and issues that are under discussion at the conference in Harare. Daniel Ortega expressed the firm solidarity of the people and Government of Nicaragua with the people and revolution of Afghanistan.

According to another report by the BIA correspondent from Harare, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand met yesterday in Harare with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and comradely climate, both sides discussed the issues of expanding relations between both countries and other issues of mutual interest.

Dizdarevic Meets Ministers

LD060207 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1550 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic met here today with the foreign ministers of some of the countries participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

It has been learned that their talks focused on seeking solutions to the few still outstanding problems at the conference, such as the host of the next summit and the host of the ministerial conference which is to precede it.

Dizdarevic held separate talks with the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Witness Mangwende. Argentina, Dante Caputo. Sri Lanka, A.C. Hameed. Mexico, Amor Sepulveda. Peru, Alan Wagner. Venezuela, Simon Alberto Consalvi, and Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali.

Hasani Sees Ghandi, Others

LD060718 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1748 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 5 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Presidency President Sinan Hasani continued meeting with the heads of nonaligned countries' delegations to the eighth summit here.

Hasani met today with King Moshoeshoe the Second of Lesotho; Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos; Benin's President Mathieu Kerekou; Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou; Zairean Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo; Mexican Foreign Minister Amor Sepulveda and Nepal's King Birendra.

The course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and bilateral relations were discussed during the separate talks.

Al-'Attas Meetings Continue

EA052322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Supreme Peoples Council Presidium and leader of Democratic Yemen's delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, continued meetings in Harare with the leaders of delegations of countries participating in the conference.

This morning, Friday, he met separately the SRV vice president; The Cypriot president, Spyros Kyprianou; the head of Government of Madagascar; the Tanzanian, Zambian and Kenyan presidents. [passage omitted]

At these meetings, attended by Dr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and foreign ministers of these countries, a review took place of developments in the international situation, and issues under examination at Harare, in addition to bilateral relations between Democratic

Yemen and their respective countries. [passage omitted]

In the evening yesterday, Brother al-'Attas also held a similar meeting with Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They discussed issues of common interest, particularly concerning the current international situation and the situation in the southern African region. This morning, Brother al-'Attas expressed our country's solidarity with the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique who are struggling for their independence [as heard] and national sovereignty against the aggression of the racist regime in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos Meets Sassou-Nguesso

MB050742 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is developing intense diplomatic activity in Harare. Yesteday he met the presidents of the four Portuguese-speaking African countries, the chairman of the Frontline States, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman, and Robert Mugabe, Nonaligned Movement chairman. According to reports from Harare, the situation in southern Africa was the main issue discussed. Yesterday, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the president of the International Red Cross, Lesotho's king, India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, the DPRK vice president, the president of the PDRY, and Commander Fidel Castro of Cuab. [passage omitted]

Qadhdhafi Sees 'Arafat, Qaddumi

JN061716 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, conferred in Harare yesterday with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan leader stressed his belief in the need to consolidate Palestinian national unity in confrontation of the imperialist machinations to which it is being subjected. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the plots designed to strike at Palestinian unity and perpetuate the Zionist occupation. It is noteworthy that the Libyan leader met the day before yesterday with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee Chairman. They discussed the current Arab and international situation and developments in the Palestinian issue.

Khaddam, Castro Confer

JN061635 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Cuban President Fidel Castro at his place of residence this morning. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. During the meeting, the vice president conveyed to Castro a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation in the region, the international situation, and ways to promote cooperation between the two countries and among the progressive forces in the world.

The talks dealt with the current international situation and the hostile imperialist policy which seeks to escalate the international situation and to explode the regional hotbeds of tension in an attempt to impose hegemony on the world and to deal a blow to and liquidate the progressive forces of liberation. The talks also centered on means of promoting cooperation among progressive forces to confront the hostile U.S. policy. During the meeting, Castro stressed support for Syria and its confrontation of Zionist aggression and U.S. imperialism.

The two sides reviewed the nonaligned meetings and what has been achieved against the hegemony of U.S. imperialism, the racial regime in South Africa, and Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

Meets Ortega

JN061816 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Harare today in the presence of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, talks revolved around the current international situation, relations between the two countries, and the issues submitted to the nonaligned summit conference.

Khaddam Confers With 5 Leaders

JN060734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held talks in Harare yesterday with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, Mozambican President Samora Machel, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Guyanese President Hugh Desmond Hoyte. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended these meetings. Talks dealt with the topics submmited to the nonaligned summit and both Arab and international developments.

Velayati Confers With SWAPO Head

LD060749 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 6, IRNA — The head of South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma, praised Iran's stands towards the struggle against apartheid regime of Pretoria.

In his meeting here with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the SWAPO head described Iran's practical suggestions in supporting the Frontline States as effective. The two sides conferred on the activities of SWAPO's bureau in Tehran.

Velayati also on Friday had a meeting with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. They discussed latest developments in the region and issues of mutual interest. Velayati thanked Pakistan's cooperation with Iran in various NAM com-

mittees.

On his part Yaqub Khan emphasized that Pakistan will side with decisions accepted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Velayati met and talked with Sri Lankan foreign minister Shanul Hameed on the next NAM's venue, latest issues discussed in the summit, bilateral relations as well as Iraq-imposed war against Iran.

Other meetings of Iranian foreign minister were with Guyanese and Senegalese ministers of foreign affairs. During the meetings bilateral relations were discussed. In his talks with Senegalese foreign minister, Velayati called for a firm stance by the Islamic conference organisation towards Iraqi regime's atrocities including the use of chemical weapons.

Jordanian, Sudanese Hold Session

JN061126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1050 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din today received Jordan's Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, who is heading his country's delegation to the Harare summit conference. They discussed bilateral relations and the issues presented at the summit conference as well as Arab and African issues.

Al-Irghani asked the Jordanian foreign minister to convey a message of thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan for the valuable help which Jordan offers to Sudan in all fields. Al-Mirghani briefed the Jordanian minister on the developments in southern Sudan and the government's policy aimed at solving the southern problem within the framework of Sudan's unity.

ALGERIA

U.S. Military Delegation Concludes Visit

LD072146 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. military delegation led by Mr Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense, left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a visit lasting several days. During their stay, Mr Armitage and his delegation were received at the headquarters of the Ministry of National Defense by General Mostafa Chelloufi.

Istanbul Attack Spurs APS 'Terrorism' Statement

LD080759 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The attack on the Istanbul synagogue has given rise to many condemnations, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by several organizations, most of them unknown. On this subject, an organization which is fanciful to say the least, and which (?takes) the name of one of the glorious martyrs of the November revolution, the Shahid Amirouche, has in its turn just claimed responsibility for the attack carried out on Saturday against a place of worship in Istanbul.

If it is necessary in the first place to recall that Algeria has constantly condemned all blind forms of terrorist action aimed against civilians, the APS national agency stresses this evening, whether they be the doing of states or of individuals, one may only wonder about the finality of a claim which it would be risky, to say the least, to take seriously. APS stresses furthermore that it is proper to stress that Algeria, faithful to its principles, has constantly expressed a very clear and unambiguous position over this issue through the voice of President Chadli Bendjedid, both in the head of state's speeches to national forums and during his official visits to friendly countries. Last April, during the third UNJA [Algerian National Youth Union] congress for example, President Chadli Bendjedid declared: We are against terrorism for terrorism's sake and against the use of violence for violence's sake. The head of state stressed, however, that the fight of the national liberation movements and their struggle for their just cause could not be called terrorism.

MAURITANIA

Ouagadougou Radio Reports Arrest of Officials

AB081336 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Several dozen Mauritanian personalities, including about 30 black African cadres, were arrested last Thursday and Friday [4 and 5 Sep] in Mauritania. Those personalities, two of them former ministers, have been accused of activities threatening unity in Mauritania.

Delegation Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB080958 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Mauritanian delegation that attended the just-concluded Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare returned home yesterday. It was led by our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, who told newsmen that during his stay in Harare, he delivered a message from the head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the new current chairman of the movement. Foreign Minister Minnih also held discussions with many foreign ministers present in Harare for the summit. He said that the discussions he held with his counterparts centered on the agenda of the summit and on the bilateral cooperation existing between Mauritania and their countries. I noticed through these discussions, the foreign minister added, that our country is highly esteemed because of its domestic and foreign policies. He also said that our delegation at the summit strove to harmonize the diverse views of the various delegations there with a view to finding a consensus on the issues discussed. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

JANA Cites Kuwaiti Paper on Marines in Egypt

LD072128 Tripoli JANA in English
1820 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Shahr al Fateh 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Ra'y al'Amm* today reported that hundreds of American Marines and parachutists arrived in West Alexandria and immediately began intensive military exercises in which 60 American helicopters took part. The paper quoted Egyptian regime's military sources as saying that 81 American pilots, engineers and technicians make up crews for F-111 [words indistinct] and F-111s were airlifted yesterday from the air-field Shal Qana [name as received] to a naval base in the northwest coast of Egypt.

This is a further evidence that the puppet regime in Egypt turned the Egyptian territory into a training base for the American and Zionist forces in total disregard to the feelings of Egyptian people and Arab nation who oppose American and Zionist colonial presence and their hostile schemes.

SUDAN

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Khartoum 9 Sep

LD091258 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1239 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution arrived at noon today in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, on a visit to fraternal Sudan. The leader of victory and defiance was given a tumultuous official and popular reception. Those who were at Khartoum International Airport to welcome him were led by Sayyid Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, members of the council, a number of ministers, senior officers of the Armed

Forces and police, and the secretary and members of the People's Committee of the fraternal Libyan Arab Bureau in Khartoum.

After the God is Great song [Libyan anthem] and the Sudanese national anthem were played, the brother leader inspected a guard of honor that was mounted to greet him. The brother leader then shook hands with those who had come to the airport to welcome him. The reception was marked by a big popular presence, as the Sudanese masses, who had gathered in the airport grounds and on the access road since morning, chanted slogans, hoisted pictures of the brother leader, and waved green flags.

Al-Mahdi Meets Party Leaders, Reviews Policy
JN081601 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has reviewed Sudan's foreign policy and initiatives to mediate in the Chadian and Gulf wars and develop relations with the Soviet Union. This came during his meeting with party leaders at Constituent Assembly headquarters. He also reviewed with party leaders important issues, including the military escalation in the south in light of the downing of the passenger plane over Malakal in the southern region last month.

Al-Mahdi also reviewed the economic situation in the country and the need to improve living conditions by implementing price reductions, providing basic commodities, and reconsidering ways to distribute these commodities. The prime minister also reviewed reducing the price of petroleum byproducts, pointing out this issue is under consideration.

Regarding appointing regional governors, Al-Mahdi said this issue is still under consideration and that the constitution permits the prime minister to appoint the Higher Executive Council chairman, as well as the governors of the southern regions. He denied the government adopted proposed constitutional amenements, adding these proposals are being studied and do not represent the government's opinion.

Regarding relations with Egypt, Al-Mahdi said the chill in official relations with Egypt is due to the freezing of the trade protocol between the two countries and the issue of deposed President Numayri's extradition and his activities in Egypt. The party leaders discussed the prime minister's proposals in detail, expressing satisfaction with this meeting and the hope that dialogue between the parties and the government on national issues will continue.

Tehran Embassy Reopening Expected 'Shortly'
JN071822 Khartoum SUNA in English 1654
GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum Sept 7 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Embassy to Tehran will be reopened shortly before the expected visit of Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Iran.

Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu who returned here yesterday after he made an official tour abroad which took him first to Iran and then to London affirmed that necessary measures were taken to reopen the Sudanese Embassy To Iran.

He announced that two ministerial committees would be set up under the [word indistinct] of the two foreign ministers of the two countries in accordance with an agreement which will be concluded between Sudan and Iran.

The two ministerial committee will convene once annually in one of the two countries' capitals, Dr Madibu said. Moreover, Dr Madibu went on to say that the Iranian aide will table Sudan's due debts to Iran — amounting to 70 million dollar — before the concerned Iranian authorities in order to write off or to reschedule them.

The two sides agreed that Iran will provide Sudan with some oil products whereupon a Sudanese delegation will visit Iran at the end of coming October to determine Sudan's requirements from the petroleum products, Dr Madibu added.

As regards cooperation in petroleum and mining field, energy minister said that experts would be exchanged between the two countries and Iran would train Sudanese cadres in this effect.

Sudan further will import from Iran some strategic commodities and will export to it some agricultural products and meat, he added.

A note of intention was signed between the two sides as a prelude for the future agreements between the two countries whereas the concerned quarters in the two countries agree on the details of these agreements, he voiced. While in Iran Dr Madibu met high Iranian officials with whom he discussed many questions of mutual concern.

KUNA: Finance Chief Appeals for Debt Moratorium
LD061355 Kuwait KUNA in English
1012 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 5 (KUNA) — Sudan Friday appealed for a moratorium on its external debts, estimated at more than 10 billion dollars, until the country "can once again stand on its own feet" and announced scrapping of plans to extend an oil pipeline to the Red Sea for export of Sudanese crude.

The moratorium call was made by Sudanese finance minister Dr. 'Umar Bashir in an exclusive interview with KUNA while on a private visit to Britain. The Sudanese official is attending a board meeting here of the London-headquartered White Nile petroleum company, jointly owned by Sudan Oil Corporation, the U.S. Chevron oil giant and the Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (APICORP), in which Kuwait holds a 17 percent stake.

The official, who arrived here last Wednesday, said he will be traveling to Washington September 26 to discuss with authorities of the International Monetary Fund Sudan's request for a debt moratorium, adding that the subject has been raised vocally before with a visiting IMF mission. Dr. Bashir expressed Sudan's

willingness to cooperate wherever possible with the fund, but rejected prior conditions or imposition on the country of a reform plan incompatible with its local conditions. [passage omitted]

Turning to the White Nile company's board meeting, Dr. Bashir described it as routine during which, he said, future of the company was discussed as well as plans to extend an oil pipeline from production areas in central Sudan to the country's only outlet on the Red Sea. The minister disclosed that it is unviable, at least for the foreseeable future, to proceed with plans to build the Sudanese oil pipeline project in view of the recent decline in oil prices, adding that the company's board has temporarily shelved the undertaking "and decided instead to channel earmarked funds for domestic use."

On the internal political situation, Dr. Bashir stated that though the principle of a peace settlement for the southern Sudan problem still holds, time is not opportune, particularly after last month's downing of a Sudanese civilian plane by rebel forces of Col. John Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army over the southern town of Malakal.

"Talk about peace under the threat of war goes against logic," he contended and accused unnamed parties of exacerbating the south Sudan problem. He said that the long-standing historical dispute should be viewed in the borader perspective of the situation in the Horn of Africa, conceding that the plane incident had made the problem more tense and complicated.

The Sudanese official voiced a measure of optimism regarding a breakthrough in the protracted Gulf war and expressed his country's determination to pursue efforts for finding a peace formula acceptable to both belligerents as to end this destructive and costly conflict. However, Dr. Bashir refused to indulge [as received] into details of a planned mission by Sudanese Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who will be visiting Tehran shortly at the invitation of the Iranian Government, only asserting that Sudan was best qualified to play a mediatory role in view of its close relations with both Baghdad and Tehran.

About Sudan's relations with Egypt, the official underlined the special relationship binding Sudan to its northern neighbour but pointed out that such relationship should take stock of Sudan's interests. Without elaborating, he indicated that a general review of ties with Cairo is under way with the aim of removing any impurities but he declined to say if Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi would be visiting Egypt soon, after having received a formal invitation from the Egyptian Government to the effect.

Pipeline Canceled, Firm Liquidated

JN071836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1735 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (SUNA) — It has been decided to cancel all contracts to build an oil pipeline in Sudan and to liquidate the office of the White Nile Petroleum Company in Khartoum. In a press statement today, Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu said that this was decided during recent meetings in London between the board of directors of the White Nile Company and the Nile River Company. Madibu indicated that the Sudanese side to these meetings expressed the need to liquidate the two companies so that Sudan will exploit its oil locally. He added that a meeting will be held in Khartoum at the end of this year in order to achieve this purpose.

It will be recalled that Dr Madibu recently visited London following an official visit to Tehran to chair the Sudanese side to the meetings of the two companies' board of directors.

John Garang Interviewed on Downing of Airliner

EA081225 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 Sep 86, p 1, 11

["Garang — Why We Shot Down Airliner; by Mohamed Amin, Boma, South Sudan" — *Daily Nation* headline]

[Excerpts] Unrepentant south Sudanese rebel leader Colonel John Garang said he shot down a Sudan Airways Fokker Friendship on August 16 because south Sudan was at war with Sudan — and Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi ignored his warnings. Colonel Garang claimed that government forces had planned a massive operation against his southern Sudanese People's Liberation Army from Juba using a fleet of hired 15 C-130's to move troops to the region backed up by Sudan Airways planes.

In his first public statement on the shooting down of the airliner which killed all 63 people on board, Colonel Garang said: "We warned them. It was put in very clear military language that the whole air space of War Zone One, that is southern Sudan, was closed as of 1500 hours on Friday, August 15. We made this warning very categorical. We said that this includes all planes, civil or military, without exception. This was the wording of the warning. For Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in Khartoum to hear this warning and insist on sending a plane indicates he did not take the SPLA seriously. Or he wanted a showdown."

Col Garang said the Sudanese people did not blame the SPLA for their action. "The people in Khartoum and the Sudan Airways workers are asking the question I'm asking: Why did Al-Sadiq allow the plane to leave Khartoum?" Col Garang said military authorities in Malakal had given the plane clearance saying the security situation was all right. "So despite our warning they sent people to their deaths".

He said the SPLA was fighting a war, adding that the warning was an "act of goodwill. We should be praised for it. You don't warn your enemy that you are going to attack him but we did because we were concerned about innocent lives being lost."

"We gave this warning in good faith. Before we attack towns we now announce that we are going to attack. We are going to attack Juba and we will. We are going to attack Waw. We have already attacked Waw. We are going to attack Malakal. We will say in advance that we are going to attack and this is not in military books, that you warn the enemy that you are going to attack. But we do this in order to save innocent lives." [passage omitted]

Col Garang spoke to me at his base in thick bush country close to Sudan's south-eastern border with Ethiopia. Together with the

BBC's Michael Wooldridge, I travelled by light plane and then by four-wheel drive and truck through impassable roads, a rugged 15-hour journey through the night.

Col Garang said the SPLA — "Even the movement of troops we get in advance from our people who are part of the Sudanese army" — had sympathisers and informers in the Sudan Government, Sudan Airways and civilian organisations in Khartoum. [sentence as published] He said he knew of the military offensive which was to be launched against the SPLA well in advance.

Asked if he would encourage the SPLA forces to do the same thing again, Col Garang said: "Oh definitely, theres no doubt about it. We control this air space and no foreign aircraft can overfly the Sudan or Kenya or Uganda or the United States without permission from the government of that country. "We are the government of this country so we are not saying that no aircraft flies. We are saying that permission must be sought from us. People must know it — that we control this air space".

"Anything that flies over this air space that does not have permission from us will be shot down because it will be considered hostile".

Col Garang said that the Khartoum authorities were distorting the situation and ignoring the realities. The governor of Equatoria i n Juba had said that everything was all right but here he was, Col Garang of the SPLA sitting in Equatoria talking to me. "I am the commander of the SPLA and he says there is no SPLA in Equatoria. Then what am I doing here? The people should already have chased me away from here". People were being given false assurances by the Khartoum authorities and getting caught up in the cross-fire between the SPLA and the regular army. Col Garang said all rights in the area the SPLA controlled — both on land and in the air — belonged to the SPLA. They would not object to civilian planes overflying their area if they first obtained permission from the SPLA. Col Garang said the warning even applied to international flights.

"We do not have the means to shoot down a plane that is 31,000 feet above us. But if we had the means and they fly without our permission we would warn them. We would not shoot them to begin with but we would warn them that we had the capability to bring down planes that overfly our air space without our permission."

But of course there was an international agreement on air routes and the SPLA would be bound to it. "So we will not just act irresponsibly and shoot down an international airliner. We would seek ways so that we are informed about international routes and airlines. We would make a commission to study this and it would co-ordinate with international flights." [passage omitted]

Asked if the SPLA intended to take over the whole country, Col Garang said that was their objective. "We're not fighting for southern Sudan. We have said this many times. Of course, southern Sudan is a sector of the Sudan so fighting for the Sudan is also fighting for the south. It's also fighting for the west and for the east. This is one thing. We are fighting for the whole, the south being a sector of the whole." But Col Garang said they had not yet reached the stage where the SPLA was able to set up a provisional government in the south. The SPLA had set up a system of law and order administration but it was not yet a government in the sense that they wanted to apply for membership of the United Nations or the Organisation of African Unity. They were already running some schools and development projects. [passage omitted]

Order To Down Aircraft Repeated

EA081846 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion, under direct command of Major Andrew Anemali, raided and shelled enemy positions in Rumbek on 1 September 1986 at 0800 in the morning. The raid left 17 enemy soldiers dead and several others wounded. Two Magirus cars and many buildings were destroyed.

The zonal commander for Lake [Province] Lieutenant Colonel Bona Abang Dhol, has repeated his appeal to the remaining government troops in Rumbek and Tonj to decide quickly and join the ranks of the SPLA or peacefully withdraw before it is too late.

He also repeated his order to all SPLA forces in Rumbek and Tonj to be on maximum alert and to shoot down any plane that violates the orders of the SPLA high command by entering the SPLA-controlledair space. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations

Ambush Government Forces Near Waw

EA081711 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Combined SPLA units of Twik Twik and Nile Battalions and Waw task force made a successful ambush on the retreating enemy force near Waw on 2nd September 1986. According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy force was going to Uwayl area for food but met some fierce resistance from the SPLA forces there. The enemy force was composed of the remnants of Battalion 240, some of whom were wiped out at Balnam by Twik Twik forces towards the end of last year. [passage omitted]

'Closing In' on Juba

EA081852 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from its correspondent in Equatoria say that SPLA forces are closing in on Juba Town and are now already occupying Jabal Lado, Chundukru, and Jummayzah areas.

In this regard, the SPLA High Command has repeated its earlier warning to civilians in the towns of war zone 1, urging them to move out of the towns. A spokesman for the High Command said today that all towns in which Khartoum's armed forces are to be found would come under SPLA attack any time now.

Defeat 'Enemy Militia'

EA081939 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion, commanded by Captain Klei Riat Makot, fought and defeated the enemy militia south of Mongalla in Equatoria and captured five guns. [passage omitted] The engagement took place on 2 and 3 September 1986 respectively.

6 'Enemy' Soldiers Killed

EA082003 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mazlum Battalion patrol unit intercepted an enemy force between Renk and (Gosfemi) on 1 September 1986. According to our correspondent in the area, 6 enemy soldiers were killed and 18 others wounded. The enemy force was moving from Renk to Gosfemi when they fell into an SPLA ambush. [passage omitted]

Mine Kills 9

EA082017 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A land mine planted by SPLA forces exploded under an Austin lorry carrying enemy soldiers on the road between Waw and Bisella outside stations [as heard] about 5 miles away from Waw. Nine enemy soldiers were killed and the rest were wounded in the blast. [passage omitted]

KENYA

Moi Calls For Closer Ties With Ethiopia, Somalia

EA060727 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt[[Passage omitted] President Moi addressed a mammoth gathering of Wananchi citizens at Mandera Baraza Park in Mandera Town where he conducted a fund-raising meeting in aid of all primary schools in Mandera District. [passage omitted]

Welcoming officials from neighboring Somalia and Ethiopia who had been invited to the function, President Moi said Kenya was happy with the good relations existing between Kenya and all her neighbors. He said Africans should aim at settling their problems without allowing interference from outside the continent. President Moi said African countries should not allow themselves to fall into the trap of the divide and rule tactic which was used by the colonialists. He said the development of individual African countries depended more on the efforts of their own citizens and not on outsiders. The president called for closer cooperation among Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia for the welfare of the people of the three countries. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Nonaligned Summit

EA072209 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
2045 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Summary] SDR Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and his delegation returned to the country tonight after attending the nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

UGANDA

Museveni, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold 'Private' Talks

EA081215 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The visiting Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has held private discussions with senior officials of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA [National Resistance Army] at the State Lodge, Nakasero, in Kampala. The Ugandan side, which was led by President Yoweri Museveni, included the vice-chairman of the NRA, Haji Musa Kigongo. [passage omitted] Earlier this morning the two presidents held private discussions at Nakasero lodge.

Talks Continue

EA090848 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Museveni and the visiting Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ummar al-Qadhdhafi, have held more private discussion at Nakasero state lodge. The meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Mukibi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Islamic Leaders

LD090204 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday visited the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs which includes [words indistinct] and (?met) thousands of male and female Muslims who loudly chanted: Long live the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution amid jubilation and [word indistinct]

The brother leader met the president and members of the council, whom he urged to support Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to firmly establish people's authority. He explained the importance of national unity as a (?tool) to destroy the struggle for power and facilitate people's assumption of it. The leader stressed the great concern felt by the Libyan Arab people over the spread of Islam and the Arab language in Uganda, Africa, and the whole world. (?He added) that educational institutions in the Great Jamahiriyah will continue their programs to help African students and [word indistinct] to contribute to make knowledge generally available and spread awareness.

The brother leader said: I am pleased to meet you today while we remember the oppression which Muslims were subjected to at the hands of racists and anti-Islam extremists like Milton Obote, with support from the Christian church from outside Africa and other neighboring countries, whose churches follow Europe and which are very hostile toward Muslims.

The brother leader stressed that these churches poured hatred over Muslims which to led the Zanzibar massacre, which you are aware of, and which was almost repeated during Obote's first and second eras. He pointed out that with the triumph of the popular revolution at the hands of Museveni, Ugandan Muslims have come to have equal rights with the rest of Ugandan citizens who have become free. Since the vice president and a number of ministers are Muslims, this indicates equality. Previously no Muslim was allowed to reach high offices. This affirms and consolidates the triumph of freedom and popular revolution in Uganda.

Addressing members of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, the brother leader said that the popular revolution is the revolution of Islam because Islam is a jamahiriyah system; group prayer is a jamahiri system and pilgrimage with all the circumambulation [tawaf] and standing in Arafah that it entails is considered a collective action, and collective action is the jamahiri system. When we say jamahiriyah we mean collective; we mean Islam. [Words indistinct] is epitomized in people's congresses and committees where no one person can dictate decisionmaking.

The brother leader added: currently people's congresses and committees are being set up in Uganda. Muslims in Uganda must be urged to join people's congresses and committees and call for the establishment of the jamahiriyah, because Islam has no (?armed forces).

Jihad means the armed people, that is the call for jihad is a call for [the establishment] of the armed people. The call for the armed people is a call for the jihad, because the latter is an

individual duty for every Muslim, male or female, to take up arms; this is the Libyan system.

The brother called upon the council's members to cooperate with the World Islamic Propagation Society because it will extend to them assistance and aid. They should work to liberate Muslims in Uganda as well as benefit from Libya's education, such as religious and modern sciences, to help Uganda in teaching its sons, since it is too much of a task for the new regime in Uganda to educate the members.

The brother leader added: we will help you to send your children to Libya to study at its schools and universities; they are open to you and to all Muslims, because we believe that this is the era of freedom and equality. We also stress that it is the duty of this country to mobilize all Muslims.

The brother leader stressed that President Museveni is a man [words indistinct] who believes in religions; he has lived in Libya and used to struggle from there. I used to know him very well before the liberation of Uganda; we used to meet continuously, hand in hand, until Uganda was liberated from fascism.

The brother leader added: President Museveni is a revolutionary man who does not differentiate between religious. It is, therefore, your duty to defend the revolution and the new people's regime in Uganda, as well as to propagate Islam in the idolatrous regions, since there are some non-Muslim people there. It is paramount that you convert them to Islam before the church gets them. The church is trying to subjugate the African Continent as well as convert Muslims to Christianity in the service of colonialism and Western crusading hegemony. He stressed that the church is one of the tools (?used by colonialism) [words indistinct]. The church does not, thereby, (?propagate) the Christian faith but the faith of colonialism and, it is one of the means used by European colonialism to occupy Africa by way of imposing a spiritual hegemony over the Africans. Christianity is not an African faith.

The chairman and the members of the Supreme Council shouted the slogans of "Allah Akbar" and "Al-Fatih is a humanitarian revolution." Afterward, the leader led them in the prayers of Al-Maghreb.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Arrives, Praises Nation

AB051430 Dakar PANA in English
1053 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kampala, 5 Sep (UNA/PANA) — President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso arrived in Uganda last night for a two-day official visit. The Burkinabe head of state who was expected in Uganda together with Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 0900 GMT yesterday morning, arrived at 2100 GMT without the Libyan leader.

Hundreds of Ugandans lined the road from Entebbe to Kampala, a distance of 32 km, throughout the day to catch a glimpse of the two heads of state. The crowds started dispersing as darkness started falling. [passage omitted]

Holds Press Conference

EA061448 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso is in Uganda on a 2-day official visit to the Country. [passage omitted]

Addressing a press conference, President Sankara said that unlike the past, Uganda today is a symbol of pride and courage among African countries. He said that in the past, Uganda had been a laughing stock that humiliated the African Continent. He pointed out that the Ugandan past leaders had been using State House as a symbol of creating confusion.

Captain Sankara commended the National Resistance Movement for having shown a symbol of methodic scientific struggle for liberation where Ugandans are now proud of being Ugandans. He was confident that under the wise leadership of President Museveni, Uganda will work harder to fight ignorance, malnutrition and disease.

He noted that young African revolutionary leaders are committed to giving their countries good leadership capable of upholding their independence. He said that most African countries have suffered in the past because colonialists imposed upon them puppet leaders who exploited the ignorance of the people. Today, he said, the young African leaders are reversing the order by denouncing the type of exploitation imposed upon them in the past by imperialists. He said they refuse to be guided from abroad.

He revealed that since the revolution took place in his country, there had been a number of achievements in the political, social, economic and military fields.

President Museveni said his recent visit to Burkina Faso and the current visit to Uganda by the Burkinabe leader are significant in that the African patriots who are now not willing to be corrupted by imperialists ideas are determined to cooperate among themselves so as to bring the African people together. He said cooperation has been difficult in the past because colonialists organized the continent in the way they wanted but not for the interests of the people.

Visits Jinja, Sees Sights

EA061452 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, now on a 2-day official visit to Uganda, has visited the country's second largest town of Jinja. He was accompanied by President Yoweri Museveni, members of the National Resistance Council, cabinet ministers and senior government officials. [passage omitted] President Museveni later conducted his guest to a tour of the Owen Falls Dam, Bujagali Falls and the source of the Nile. On the way to Jinja, President Sankara was offered gifts which included fresh vegetables and fruits by the people of Namajolo supermarket. The delegation also received warm greetings and cheers from the jubilant crowds who gathered along the route and in smaller trading centers.

Joint Communique Reported

AB061458 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kampala, the visit that the president of Burkina Faso has been paying in Uganda for 2 days is proceeding smoothly and is expected to end today. After a warm welcome at Entebbe Airport by Ugandan authorities, Presidents Thomas Sankara and Yoweri Museveni held long private talks. A reception was offered in honor of Captain Thomas Sankara and his entourage by President Museveni. Toasts were proposed by each party emphasizing the nascent friendship between the two countries, which are both preoccupied by the restoration of the dignity of their mobilized peoples. It was with total satisfaction that the two heads of state signed a joint communique stressing the friendship and cooperation between both countries and highlighting the identity of views of both countries on the African and international political situation.

Museveni Holds Second Session With Frelimo Visitors

EA082127 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has held a second meeting with the visiting Mozambique delegation led by a member of the Central Bureau of Frelimo, Lieutenant General Armando Emilio Guebuza. The meeting took place at State house, Entebbe. President Museveni hailed the close relationship existing between Frelimo and the NRA. He expressed gratitude to Frelimo for their great contribution to the liberation struggle in Uganda, saying that he and high-ranking officials like the minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Eria Kategaya, and Commander Salim Saleh, had been trained in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

20 Alleged Conspirators Appear Before Kampala Court

EA082032 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A group of 20 people, 18 men and 2 women, alleged to have conspired to overthrow the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government have appeared before the Kampala chief magistrate's court charged with treason. It is alleged that on 24 August 1986, at Unamoya in Kampala District, the group contrived a plot to overthrow the government of the Republic of Uganda by force of arms. A Kampala magistrate, Mr Msuyo Kasoko told them that their cases will be committed to the high court but they are to continue to reappear in the same court every after a fortnight. [as heard]

CHAD

Chadian Anti-Goukouni Groups Reportedly To Meet

AB042149 Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 4 Sep (AFP) — It was learned from Chadian sources in Paris on Thursday that the factions of the Chadian opposition, which broke away from Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], are expected to meet sometime in September in an African capital. This conference, the sources pointed out, is aimed at the concrete establishment of a "new base" for the struggle, separate from the GUNT's, and which was initiated by Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR].

In severing relations with Goukouni Oueddei in mid-August, Acheikh Ibn Oumar had said that the CDR was "leading the search for a new alternative for restoring peace to Chad and for the democratization of Chadian national life." About six factions are likely to participate in the meeting with Acheikh Ibn Oumar, especially the First Army of Mahamat Abba Seid, Mahamat Issa Idriss' People's Armed Forces, Moussa Medela's Western Armed Forces, Hadjaro Senoussi's Fundamental Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], and Abdelkader Yacine's Original FROLINAT. It is not yet certain, however, whether Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who resigned last June from the GUNT vice presidency, and his People's Revolutionary Movement will attend the meeting. [passage omitted]

It is as yet uncertain as to who will be able to reunite the Chadian opposition with President Hissein Habre, an uncertainty which is heightened by the fact that all Goukouni Oueddei's official spokesmen have remained unusually silent ever since the beginning of the crisis. According to Chadian sources, one of the major tasks awaiting Acheikh Ibn Oumar and his friends will also be to define the conditions whereby future talks could be held between them and the Ndjamena government.

The meeting, which had been scheduled for early September, the sources add, had to be postponed due to fighting at Fada where Acheikh Ibn Oumar had to visit. In regard to this fighting, the CDR representative in Paris, Ali Gadaye, told AFP on Thursday that the palm grove "was and still is under the control of Acheikh's supporters," and that the Islamic Revolutionary Committee, whose creation was recently announced, does "not exist." The existence of this Islamic Revolutionary Committee was announced a few days ago by supporters of Goukouni Oueddei who have joined the Chadian Government forces. Chadians from all factions are forced to enroll in this Army or face death by firing squad, they asserted.

Chadian Delegation Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

AB061443 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] It was with contempt that Chad replied to Al-Qadhdhafi's incoherent speech and boasts. In fact, after his indecent speech in which he called for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, the Chadian delegation at the nonaligned countries summit made it a point to recall in a communique that these troops are stationed in our country at the urgent request of the Chadian Government. On the contrary, the Chadian delegation's communique adds, the military invasion of Chad by Libya was carried out in violation of the very principles and objectives of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and international law. Chad, therefore, called on nonaligned countries to bring pressure to bear on Libya to force it to withdraw its occupation troops from our country.

In the speech he made later before the participants in the Harare summit and which was released this morning, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Gouara Lassou, stated that the major problem that impedes the restoration of peace in Chad is, in fact, the occupation of more than half of the Chadian territory by the expansionist troops of Tripoli. As far as the domestic political situation is concerned, Gouara Lassou stated that thanks to the initiatives and the laudable efforts of the OAU and of some African heads of state — particularly President and current OAU Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal — and thanks to the continued efforts made by the Chadian Government itself, national reconciliation is now virtually completed.

GABON

Algerian President Stops Over in Libreville 4 Sep

AB052014 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 4 Sep (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid made a several-hour technical stopover in Gabon on Thursday, on his way back from the eighth summit of nonaligned countries at Harare. The Algerian president was met at noon at Libreville airport by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. The two heads of state held brief talks which continued during their official lunch. The Algerian president left later that afternoon. Chadli Bendjedid, who was accompanied by the prime minister of Niger, Hamid Algabid, is also expected to stop over in Niamey before returning to the Algerian capital, sources close to the Algerian delegation said. The Algerian president, who was visiting Gabon for the first time, made no statement. This flash visit is, however, considered by observers as a new stage in relations between the two countries whose economic and political ties have been strengthened over the past few months. It will be recalled that last August, a high-ranking Algerian delegation led by the Algerian minister of commerce, Mourad Medelli, undertook a 4-day visit to Gabon. This visit led to the revival of the Algeria-Gabon joint commission which was established in 1974 but which had never functioned due to political differences over the SDAR. On the political level, one may note that it was only in 1978 that the two countries opened chancelleries in each other's capitals. The arrival of the Algerian president in Libreville also marks President Omar Bongo's desire to pursue rapprochement with the Maghreb countries, according to diplomatic observers who [words indistinct] and Libreville on the occasion of President Bongo's visit to Tunisia in February this year, whereas relations with Morocco have always been close, observers note.

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB072056 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] President Mathieu Kerekou, who personally led the Beninese delegation to attend the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare, returned to Cotonou early this afternoon at around 1345. [passage omitted]

Assembly Reports Recurrent, Capital Budgets Reduced

AB051356 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The first extraordinary session of the second legislature of the Revolutionary National Assembly, which lasted 11 days, ended yesterday. [passage omitted] The documents examined include notably the 1986 recurrent and capital budgets. Concerning the 1986 recurrent budget, the initial revenue and expenditure estimates which amounted to 64,028,084,000 CFA francs have been decreased to 42,260,013,000 CFA francs, that is a reduction of 11,768,071,000 CFA francs. [passage omitted] Concerning the 1986 capital budget, the initial estimates which amounted to 89,696,164,000 CFA francs have been decreased to 47,768,900,000 CFA francs, that is a reduction of 41,924,264,000 CFA francs. [all figures as heard] [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

JANA: President Sankara Promoted To Colonel

LD061240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1140 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Sep (JANA) — JANA has learned that the committees for the defense of the Burkinabe revolution and the basic peoples congresses of the Great Jamahiriyah have approved the revolutionary decision made by the brother leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the universal revolutionary forces to promote Captain Thomas Sankara to the rank of colonel as of September 1986, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. As of that date, Thomas Sankara has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

GHANA

Delegation Returns From Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB081845 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ghana's delegation to the just ended eighth session of the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe has returned home. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan, who led the 5-member delegation, said the conference was well organized. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

President Doe Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB071030 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, at the head of a 40-man official delegation, returned home today from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries' movement. Dr Doe was met upon arrival at the Roberts International Airport by Vice President Harry F. Moniba, members of the cabinet, House Speaker Samuel D. Hill, and members of the national legislature, the diplomatic corps, and other well-wishers.

Dr Doe was later accorded the traditional 21-gun salute before proceeding to the Executive Mansion in Monrovia where Minister Jones [minister of state for presidential affairs] formally welcomed him and party back to Liberia. Minister Jones informed the Liberian leader that during his absence from the country, he received maximum support and cooperation from the national legislature, the judiciary, cabinet, and members of the joint security. Mr Jones then reminded Liberians of the need to work together to build a new nation for their progress and prosperity.

Report of Opposition Leader's Flight To U.S. Cited

AB081415 Paris AFP in French
1312 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Sep (AFP) — Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, former finance minister and principal leader of the LAP [Liberia Action Party, opposed to Doe's government] fled from Liberia despite the fact that she was prohibited from leaving the country. According to today's edition of the *Suntimes* newspaper, quoting its American correspondent, she has arrived in the United States. According to the newspaper, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf said she left the country because "she was worried about her life and moreover, she needed treatment."

In June 1985, the former minister was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by a military tribunal for "sedition," following a lecture that she gave in the United States in which she described the Liberian authorities as "idiots, ignorant, and naive."

While she was in prison, her party nominated her as its candidate for the senatorial elections which were then being held within the framework of general elections to return the country to democracy after 5 years of military rule. She was pardoned by President Doe and later refused the post of senator after being elected to that post because of the decision of the opposition parties to boycott the new legislature, accusing the authorities of electoral malpractices. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was again arrested in November and was accused of treason following the failure of the attempted coup to overthrow President Doe.

During the trial in June, President Doe granted a general pardon to all those involved in the coup attempt during which the main leader of the coup d'etat, General Thomas Quiwonkpa, was killed by a soldier who remained loyal to the government. The government had then banned those pardoned from leaving the country. According to the *Suntimes*, the activities of the pardoned were closely monitored. It was also learned that the passport of another LAP member, Mrs Grace Minor, was seized at the Roberts International Airport when she was about to fly to Europe. Mrs Minor told the independent newspaper *Daily Observer* that the security officers told her that they had received this instruction from Immigration Minister Edwin Taye.

She said she had informed Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and the director of the police about this affair she does not understand "since she has not broken any law and has paid her taxes." She stated that her trip to the FRG was motivated by health reasons. Mrs Minor added that her house is being kept under surveillance by officers of the security forces since the confiscation of her passport. In addition, Mr Edward Kesselly of the United Party was summoned to the presidential palace by Mr Doe. The reason for the summons are not known.

MALI

President Traore Returns From Nonaligned Summit

AB062153 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore arrived this afternoon in Bamako from Harare where he participated in the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries. On his way back to Mali, President Moussa Traore made a stopover at the Maya-Maya airport in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital. [passage omitted]

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for PRC 6 Sep

AB071000 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Sidiki Diarra, accompanied by a high-ranking parliamentary delegation, left yesterday [6 Sep] for Beijing. While in the PRC, the parliamentarians will visit agricultural projects and acquaint themselves with irrigation systems. On the other hand, in his capacity as the director general of the Party School, Sidiki Diarra will hold discussions with PRC party officials to exchange expreiences with them.

ANGOLA

UNITA Says 87 Government Troops, 16 Cubans Killed

LD082049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] UNITA has issued a communique claiming to have killed 87 Angolan Government troops and 16 Cubans in operations carried out from 1 to 4 September in the Provinces of Cuanza Norte, Bie, and Moxico. UNITA also claims that it destroyed 82 vehicles, including 4 tanks, in the operations.

The communique, signed by UNITA Chief of Staff Alberto Chendovava, admits to 28 UNITA dead and 11 wounded. It says that the main operation during the period in question was carried out south of Dala, Moxico Province, when UNITA forces killed 49 government troops.

KUP Reports Successful UNITA Operations

MB050907 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Sep (JUP) — Twelve months ago MPLA troops backed by their Cuban and Soviet allies recaptured Alto Zambeze from UNITA forces. Now, Soviet-backed MPLA troops have been forced out of Caianda, Macondo, Jimbe, Massibi, Lovua, and Marco after increased UNITA attacks, coupled with a substantial drop in food production and supplies in the area. Colonel Moses Njolomba, UNITA's political coordinator in Alto Zambeze, told KUP on Tuesday that dozens of MPLA troops have died during frequent clashes with UNITA forces and that many others have defected to UNITA since the beginning of the year. MPLA troops in the area have tried unsuccessfully four times to retake the strategic posts of Caianda, near the border with Zaire, and Lovua, near the Zambian border. Reports from Cavungo, Caripande, Lumbala-Kakengue, Cazombo, and Calunda, still held by MPLA troops, say that there is a high mortality rate among the civilian population in those areas. Those reports are from about 50 men, women, and children arriving from those localities. Although MPLA troops get their food supplies by a airlifts, the frequency of arrival of these supplies is diminished due to UNITA attacks against MPLA planes.

UNITA Communique Rejects Castro Assertion on Troops

MB060654 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Sep (KUP) — The black majority in Angola will never accept being the slaves of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, who in turn is a slave of the USSR. This was revealed in a communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee shortly after its congress.

The communique, signed by Dr Jonas Savimbi, UNITA president, rejects Castro's Harare statement regarding the Cuban presence in Angola. The communique also states that UNITA represents the aspirations of black Angolans and that it will never allow black Angolans to become slaves.

The communique describes the Harare nonaligned summit as an insult to the hungry people of Africa and a ploy by the slavemasters. The communique also described Fidel Castro as a Soviet agent and Robert Mugabe as a traitor to Kwame Nkrumah's pan-Africanist ideals.

Information Official Comments on RSA Raid

MB041354 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces are in full control of the situation in the municipality of Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango Province after the incursion by South African racist troops at the beginning of August. In a recent meeting with the local and foreign press, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the Department of Information and Propaganda [DIP], said the South African attack on Cuito Cuanavale was the main event in Angola during August. The DIP director admitted that the incursions by the South African Army, particularly by the Buffalo Battalion, had worsened the situation in southern Angola, but these actions should not be credited as UNITA successes as some newspapers claim. He added that UNITA activities are diminishing, contrary to the propaganda spread abroad.

The DIP director denied flatly reports by the Western press on the so-called meetings in London between Angolan officials and representatives of Angolan puppets as well as the replacement of Cuban internationalist troops with DPRK troops. Such reports, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao said, are in the context of the UNITA and South Africa propaganda campaign in order to present the Angolan traitors as a force to be reckoned with.

The meeting, which is the first of future monthly meetings with journalists, has analyzed economic, social, and political issues. Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao made a brief summary of those issues.

Over 200 UNITA 'Bandits' Said Killed by FAPLA

MB061250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] FAPLA forces stationed in the 1st military region recently annihilated more than 200 UNITA bandits.

According to the Uige Provincial correspondent, FAPLA also captured 24 other bandits during the operations, as well as an assortment of war materiel including AKM weapons, 82-mm mortar rockets, and magazines for various rifles.

This information was disclosed by Major Armando Filipe, commander of the 1st military region, during a popular rally to repudiate UNITA's sabotage actions.

LESOTHO

Decision in Jonathan Court Case Postponed

MB081817 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Justice B.K. (Molayi) today reserved judgment in the case in which former Prime Minister Chief Lebua Jonathan contested the restriction order served on him on 8 August in the Lesotho High Court in Maweru. Judgment will be on Monday, 15 September. The restriction letter ordered Chief Lebua Jonathan to stay within the boundaries of his residence at (Harakulu), prohibited him from associating or communicating with anyone other than his family, and informed him to ask for permission from the local police in case of genuine emergency to leave the area of restriction.

Appearing on behalf of the applicant, Mr (Sapier), a senior counsel, argued that the letter had no authority and force of statute behind it. He therefore appealed for an order to declare the letter invalid and that the respondents pay costs.

Lekhanya Notes Illegal Arms Arrival

MB061328 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, has warned the nation to be wary of politicians because they have divided the nation. Speaking at a pitso [rally] at Tsoelike in the Qacha's Nek District yesterday, Maj Gen Lekhanya also urged the nation to build dams and fight soil erosion. [passage omitted]

He said in the past guns were distributed among the youth to kill innocent people. He pointed out that arms that were initially aimed at entering the country without the knowledge of the security forces arrived in the country last week. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Agreement With PLO Signed in Harare

MB041752 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Sources close to the Mozambican delegation at the Non-aligned Movement summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, have revealed that a general cooperation agreement was signed in Harare yesterday between our country and the PLO. This agreement should have been signed in Maputo during the PLO chairman's visit but due to lack of time this was not possible. Signing the agreement in Harare were Oscar Monteiro, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and minister in the Office of the President for State Administration, and 'Abd al-Rahim, a member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Prime Minister Receives GDR Mining Minister

MB081647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, Prime Minister Dr Mario Machungo received Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister for ore mining, metallurgy, and potash, who is visiting Mozambique for regular contacts beteeen the two countries. This morning, Kurt Singhuber met with Mozambican minister of construction and water, Julio Carrilho, for talks within the framework of the Mozambique-GDR joint commission. Cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the GDR are expected to be signed tomorrow.

SOUTH AFRICA

Explosion Reported in Central Johannesburg

MB081820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1818 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 8, SAPA — A gas-bottle explosion shook central Johannesburg tonight, police headquarters said.

No one was injured in the blast, which sparked a fire, a spokesman of the Police Directorate of Public Relations said.

The explosion occurred at 6.00pm on the fifth floor of the Torach Ties Building on the corner of Commissioner and Goud streets.

Firemen were on the scene to put out the blaze, the spokesman said.

He said no foul-play was suspected and investigations were underway to determine extent of damage.

Further on Tutu Remarks at Enthronement Ceremony

MB071122 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1116 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 7 SAPA — The attitude that blacks were not quite as human as whites had not changed, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Cape Town today. Delivering his charge at his enthronement as the first black Anglican archbishop of the city, he praised whites who opposed apartheid and said blacks would not reverse the roles of oppressor and oppressed after "liberation." Archbishop Tutu said that, many years ago, signs stating "natives and dogs not allowed" had been on display in public places in South Africa. "I am sad to say that I believe that the fundamental attitude that blacks are human, but ... has not changed. I wish I were totally wrong. We do not express it with the same crudity, but it remains all the same."

As an example, he referred to the "humiliation" resulting from police treatment of a twice-detained fellow black bishop when redetained minutes after being freed. He questioned whether this would have happened were the bishop white.

He also compared the deaths of whites in the Westdene Dam bus accident and landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal with

those of an estimated 21 blacks in Soweto last week. The incidents involving whites had gained extensive media coverage, but there had been "not too much fuss" about the Soweto shootings. "I am glad that the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] have called for a judicial inquiry, but I think I have made my point. Any death is one death too many and yet it does seem some are more equal than others in life and in death. Can you imagine the outcry there would have been had it been a white four-year-old kept in solitary confinement for five months?"

He described conditions in black areas such as Alexandra Township outside Johannesburg and said that, mercifully, many people in the city's nearby affluent suburb of Sandton were concerned about the township and took action to help its residents. "Yes, there are wonderful people in this land. Black Sash ladies working themselves to the bone to help blacks; young white people with the End Conscription Campaign ready to pay a heavy price not to be part of a defence force they perceive as helping to uphold an unjust dispensation; wonderful people who bring succour and help to suffering people in Crossroads and elsewhere." "We have a wonderful country with truly magnificent people if only we could be allowed to be human together because we are all dehumanised by injustice and oppression so that a man can actually say he is left cold by the death of a fellow human being."

Archbishop Tutu said many whites feared that, "come liberation," blacks would treat whites in the same way as they had treated blacks. "And yet our people are not like that." A young colleague had said on his release after 230 days in solitary confinement and nearly a year in preventive detention that blacks should not be consumed by bitterness.

In post-independence Kenya and Zimabbwe, whites had not been victimised and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi had told the archibishop that white Afrikaner farmers who had stayed in the country were the staunchest of Kenyans.

Archbishop Tutu said Africans shared a concept of humanity which made them reject ethnicity and similar qualities as irrelevant. "A person is a person because he recognises others as persons. And so at the height of racial tension in South Africa, 20,000 people attend the funeral of a Molly Blackburn (the former eastern Cape PFP MP who died in a motor car accident) and over 90 per cent of those are black, because Molly looked on you and saw a human being of infinite worth, because you had been created in the image of God. She did not see you as black first, but as a human being. Why can't we be human together in South Africa?"

No Sanctions Call If Emergency Ended

MB071127 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today he would call on the world not to impose sanctions on South Africa if the government lifted the state of emergency and met other conditions for "an undivided South Africa." At the same time, he asked those nations contemplating sanctions why they had done nothing to stop the implementation of apartheid in the first place.

Speaking at his enthronement as 10th archbishop of Cape Town, he said he was not in favour of sanctions and had told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, as much. "I do not want sanctions. I know that those who advocate sanctions don't want them either." He had asked Mr Botha to lift the state of emergency, remove the troops from black townships, release all political prisoners and detainees, unban political organisations and negotiate a new constitution for an undivided South Africa with the authentic representatives of all sections of the coummunity.

"Then for what it is worth I would say to the world, put your sanctions plans on hold."

"I mean that. Please spare us your new-found altruism. Where were you when Sophiatown, District Six, Pageview, and many other black communities were destroyed? Where was your concern when blacks received an inferior education, were (used as) cheap labour; when black family life was deliberately being destroyed by the migratory labour system? Why did you not utter a squeak, most of you about real, actual suffering?"

He said the onus was now on those who rejected sanctions. "Provide us with a viable, non-violent stretegy to force the dismantling of apartheid." The South African Government had rejected "gentle persuasion," Archbishop Tutu said. The ball was now in the court of the government and the white community. Blacks wanted to live amicably with whites and favoured a united South Africa "where everyone matters because each of us is created in God's image."

"We shall be free, all of us, black and white, for it is God's intention. He enlists us to help him transfigure all the ugliness of this world into the beauty of his kingdom. We shall be free, all of us, because the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ our Lord assures us that life has overcome death, light has overcome injustice and oppression, goodness has overcome evil, and that compassion and caring, laughter and joy, sharing and peace, reconciliation and forgiveness, have overcome their awful counterparts in God's kingdom where God is all in all."

Doubts Government Wants 'Real Change'

MB071155 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 7, SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today he was not sure the government wanted real change but that he was amazed there were many whites who did. He told hundreds of local and overseas guests at his enthronement as archbishop of Cape Town that such change would mean a new disposition of political power and a greater sharing of land, wealth and other resources. "I am not sure the government wants real change .... in this, they are not different from politicians everywhere who want to gain power and hold on to it for as long as possible. I am amazed that there are many white people who actually want the kind of change I have referred to. If I were white, I would need considerable grace to oppose a system that provided me such substantial privileges. God be praised for those whites." Archbishop Tutu said he abhorred all violence and condemned the "violence of apartheid and of those who wanted to overthrow it." Apartheid was "the primary violence" in South

Africa and it was a miracle the country had not "gone up in flames," he said. "Our people are peace-loving to a fault. Would white people still be talking about non-violent change as some of us do if what they have done to us and they continue to do to us had been done to them?"

Organisations such as the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress had only turned to violence after they were banned in 1960, he said. Before that, they were non-violent, had organised a passive resistance campaign and one of the presidents-general of the ANC (the late chief Albert Luthuli) had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "as a tribute to that commitment to non-violence."

Tutu, Runcie Hold Press Conference
MB080528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Sept 7, SAPA — Apartheid in South Africa was on the way out, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said tonight after the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu as head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa.

"Who can deny that a new order is on the agenda for South Africa," he said at a short press conference he and Archbishop Tutu held at the Goodwood showgrounds after a communion service following the enthronement ceremony this morning at St George's Cathedral.

In his sermon at the communion he said an old order was dying in South Africa.

Asked at the press conference whether this meant apartheid in South Africa was on the way out he said: "Yes, I believe that to be so."

There were varying interpretations of the change that was taking place.

"Some people see this in terms of evolution, others in more startlingly revolutionary terms."

Asked what his response was to the increased political content in speeches made at the communion, especially towards the end, Archbishop Tutu said this was in line with what he had said in his charge and with the content of Archbishop Runcie's sermon.

"We don't apologise for the gospel ... the Gospel speaks to the whole person, it is a gospel of peace and reconciliation.

"We make no apologies for people who speak more explicity than we do."

Among the speakers who earlier criticised the government was Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Another was the bishop of Washington, Bishop John Walker, who conveyed messages from overseas congregations, also included anti-apartheid sentiments, while some of the prayers called for the "eradication of apartheid" and the release of detainees.

At the press conference, Archbishop Runcie said he had made informal inquiries about the possible release from detention of the bishop suffragan of the East Rand, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, and hoped to have further news before he left South Africa. [passage omitted]

A minor scuffle broke out outside the cathedral shortly before the ceremony, when three white demonstrators tried to lay a wreath protesting at the enthronement.

They were cleared from the immediate vicinity of the cathedral and the wreath was removed by the time Archbishop Tutu emerged from the crypt to knock for admission to the cathedral.

Apart from another, lone demostrator, there were no other incidents during the enthronement. Police with dogs maintained a discreet presence but took no action.

At the Goodwood showgrounds, Archbishop Runcie delivered his communion sermon to about 7,000 faithful, including the massed choirs of Anglican congregations countrywide and a Transkeian marimba group.

The organisers had provided 150 litres of wine and 25,000 communion wafers in the expectation that many more would attend.

Archbishop Runcie said those in the West who had done much to create the present tragic situation in South Africa had to repent and make sacrifices.

This was happening.

"I come to tell you in their name and in the name of Christ that we support you in your struggle to create a united South Africa out of the divisive forces which hold you in their grip," he said to loud applause.

The archbishop was also enthusiastically applauded when he quoted the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Archbishop Runcie continued, saying that, just as no system based on brutal repression could endure, so no change brought about by violence could escape "it's damaging infection."

"We must grieve over all victims of violence and cruelty. But the church must not be owned, possessed or manipulated either to bolster up a system which is unchristian, or to serve a political ideology which leaves out God."

Dr Boesak, who made a short speech towards the end of the communion service, said he was carrying a message to "the oppressed" from the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, whom he had met last week in Harare during the Nonaligned Movement's summit meeting.

Cries of "viva, viva" came in response from the crowd at the mention of Mr Tambo and clenched fists were raised.

In terms of the emergency regulations, some of Dr Boesak's comments might be construed as being subversive and may not be quoted.

SABC Coverage of Tutu Ceremony Criticized

MB081618 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1441 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA — The South African Broadcasting Corporation came under fire again today for what a critic said was the distortion and manipulation of news — this time because of its coverage of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on information and one of two PFP MP's invited to the enthronement, said the SABC had again done a "hatchet job" on an opponent of the government.

SABC radio services completely ignored yesterday's event, while television gave prominence to women who tried to hand over a wreath in protest against Archbishop Tutu's political stance, he said.

The bishop's charge (sermon), whch was handed to the media, was ignored by the SABC, Mr Soal added.

"There should have been a live crossing on radio and television. The event was of major interest and significance to millions of South Africans.

"The passing reference the SABC gave to the event was typical of the way it normally distorts and manipulates the news."

Commentary Cites Church's Role of Reconciliation

MB090536 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The church and its role of reconciliation"]

[Text] The church — as it should on the sabbath — occupied center stage in South Africa last Sunday. It was a day of important developments and it was, as well, an historical day.

In Cape Town, the church of the Province of South Africa enthroned its first black archbishop. In his charge, the new head of the church, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, dwelt at length, as is his wont, on political issues. In particular, he offered to use his good offices to halt the sanctions train. On the surface, it was a reconciliatory gesture towards the authorities with whom he has been in confrontation on the sanctions and other issues. But the conditions he put in the fine print served to perpetuate the confrontation rather than promote reconciliation. His conditions were those that he, and others, have postulated in the past and have been found by the authorities to be unacceptable.

In contemplating the offer made by Archbishop Tutu, as head of the church of the province, it must be considered that his church is representative — according to the last census — of less than 5 per cent of the black population of South Africa. In a broader ecclesiastical context, there is no unanimity amongst black Christians — or amongst white Christians — as to the pronouncements of the new archbishop on the political issues of the day.

Bishop Tutu's stand on sanctions was directly challenged by 2000 Christians who gathered in the Johannesburg City Hall on Sunday to pray for peace in South Africa. On this occasion clergymen representing millions of black churchgoers refuted calls for sanctions and pleaded for moderation and negotiation on political matters.

At Ga-Rankuwa there was a similar meeting and television viewers were able to see black Christians delivering a message of peace and reconciliation as they sang and danced their welcome to a representative of the South African Government. There were 10,000 black worshippers at this festival of the International Pentecost Holiness Church and the message of their spiritual leader, the Reverend Mdisi, was for the people to reject violence and to resolve the country's problems through peaceful means.

These messages of peace and reconciliation mirror those of many other gatherings of black Christians, most notably that of the Zion Christian Church at Moria when the state president was the guest of honor.

Tolerance, love, and patience amongst South Africans was the message of the Dutch Reformed Church last Sunday as it congratulated Archbishop Tutu on his enthronement; wished him a fulfilling term of office; and invited him to take part in discussions on the calling and the duty of the Christian church in South Africa.

There can be no doubt that, amidst the political divisions and strife in South Africa, there is an abundance of Christian goodwill and faith — and a commitment to reconciliation — amongst people of all races to carry the country through the present difficult times to a better future.

Boesak, Mandela Oppose King Meeting With Botha

MB081352 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Mrs Coretta King is to meet with State President Botha tomorrow. Her decision to talk to Mr Botha has angered Dr Alan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela. Dr Boesak says they have decided not to meet with Mrs King if she sees President Botha, because groups opposed to apartheid want Mrs King to be clearly on their side. Her planned visit with Chief Buthelezi was also slated, because, Dr Boesak says, he is regarded as being too moderate by fellow blacks. [as heard]

King Cancels Meeting With Botha

MB091036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, September 9, SAPA — Mrs Coretta King, widow of the late Dr Martin Luther King, today cancelled her scheduled meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, twenty minutes after it was to have started in his Tuynhuys office.

Mrs King has issued a statement saying she would like to meet President Botha "at a later date" as she felt she needed "more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here."

The state president, his aides and members of the press were kept waiting for more than a quarter of an hour after the meeting was supposed to start at noon today before one of the members of Mrs King's party arrived at the Tuynhuys.

He left after a ten minute conference indoors, after which it was still unclear whether Mrs King would be arriving.

SAPA was told at 12.30 by an official of the state president's office that "we are not sure whether she is coming. It was at her invitation."

Five minutes later a runner arrived on foot outside Tuynhuys gates with a batch of Xeroxed press statements with the letterhead of the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change, of which Mrs King is president.

The man dealt them out without further comment and left.

In the statement Mrs King said she had come to South Africa in a Christ-like spirit to gather additional information about the human sufferings in South Africa and the need to have dialogue with as many people as possible.

To that end she had met four heads of state in Harare, and in South Africa she had met with a diverse group of people from all stations of life.

"I have great respect for the black leadership of South Africa that has struggled determinedly and courageously to end the wretched, inhuman and immoral practices of apartheid," she said.

"After being in South Africa for a week, I now feel I need more time to acquire a better understanding of the complex problems here in order to have a more substantive meeting with President Botha. Accordingly, I have informed Mr Botha of my desire to meet with him at a later date.

"As I indicated upon my arrival in South Africa, I want to assist South Africans in working toward and achieving their goals of freedom and justice for all people in this country. I am still firmly committed to this objective."

Mrs King was warned this week by the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak, and by Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, that they would refuse to speak to her if she went ahead with her meeting with President Botha.

Further on Pik Botha Visit to Far East

Comments on Visit to Japan

MB080702 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the Japanese Governemnt has a good understanding of the prevailing circumstances in South Africa and acknowledges that considerable reform has taken place in the country. Japan is, however, under great pressure as the leading country in the Far East as it cannot afford to be seen as a country not prepared to take action against South Africa. Mr Botha, who left Japan for Hong Kong and the Republic of China yesterday, said Japan's latest announcement that it was considering imposing economic sanctions on South Africa had to be viewed in this light. Japan did not want to become involved in South Africa's affairs, but Japan now knew what the consequences for southern Africa would be if sanctions were imposed on South Africa. Elaborating on the reasons for his visit, Mr Botha said that the South African Government considered that it is essential that the Japanese Government was informed first hand of the southern African situation. He also had to explain to the government of Mr Nakasone how South Africa intended removing discriminatory legislation under its reform policies. He said he had emphasized the importance of South Africa not being judged on what was reflected in the media. Mr Botha said he had held talks with Japanese politicians, businessmen, and today's members of the news media but that it was too soon to tell if his visit had had positive effect.

Holds Talks With Taiwan Officials

MB081438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Taipei this morning with the president of the Republic of China, Mr Ching-kuo Chiang. So far no statement has been released on the talks. Mr Botha, who is on the second leg of his visit to the Far East also laid a wreath at the martyrs' shrine this morning and held talks with his counterpart, Mr Fu-Sung Chu, as wll as with the secretary general of the office of the president, Mr Shen Chang-huan.

Minister Says Minerals Will Be Available to All

MB081017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA — South Africa's minerals would be available to all countries able to purchase them, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said today.

"The government reaffirms that it does not subscribe to trade sanctions."

Mr Steyn was addressing the conference of the treatment and containment of radioactive waste and its disposal in arid developments.

The government was aware that the mineral industry was a cornerstone of the economy and it was committed to optimal use of the country's mineral wealth.

"The most effective way to implement this is through the free enterprise system, which is regarded as a prerequisite for the continued health and growth of the country's mineral industry."

The mineral industry was an integral part of the country's overall economy and would make an important contribution to the realisation of social and political objectives.

He also referred to South Africa's energy policy and said the country recognised the fact that future electricity requirements would need to be met by a combination of coal-fired and nuclear power stations, "with nuclear energy playing a more significant role in the longer term."

South Africa could be proud of what had been achieved in the field of nuclear waste disposal, an important aspect of nuclear power.

Vaalputs repository was scheduled for its first delivery of Koeberg waste in November this year.

"The quality and extent of research that has led to its establishment compares well to the best in the world," Mr Steyn said.

South Africa was one of few, if not the only, country that had identified a disposal site prior to the commissioning of its first nuclear power station.

Two ANC Men Fail in Their Petition for Clemency
MB081921 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Three ANC members, including the Amanzimtoti bomber, are to be hanged in Pretoria tomorrow. Pleas for a stay of execution for two of them have been turned down by the state president. Sipho Xulu and Clarence Payi were sentenced to death for the killing last year of Ben Langa, a former leader of the South African Students Organization.

Attorneys for Sibusiso Zondo have petitioned the state president for clemency today. Zondo was found responsible for planting a limpet mine at the Amanzimtoti shopping center in December which killed five people.

ANC Members Hanged in Pretoria
MB090729 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Three members of the ANC have been hanged in Pretoria. Two of the men sentenced to death for murdering a fellow ANC member and a third, Andrew Zondo, was executed for planting a limpet mine that killed five people in the Amanzimtoti shopping center. The UN Security Council yesterday made an urgent plea to the South African Government not to hang the men, saying the executions would further deteriorate the unrest situation in South Africa. Pleas of clemency for the three men were turned down by the state president yesterday.

Situation in KwaNdebele Said 'Normalized'
MB081028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Sept 8, SAPA — Life in KwaNdebele had almost completely normalized since the government "in accordance with the wishes of its people" dropped the decision to opt for independence four weeks ago, Mr F.K. Mahlangu, minister of citizen liaison and information, said today.

He said that following three months of turmoil, the KwaNdebele legislative assembly on August 12 rescinded its earlier unanimous decision to seek indepedence for the country.

"Our differences have been sorted out, but this has been a very dear lesson to everybody in KwaNdebele," Mr Mahlangu said in a radio interview in Siyabusa.

"The whole situation also demonstrated to us that people are very good judges of their own needs. It is only in a democratic society that a government can heed the wishes of its people.

"What happened here, proves that KwaNdebele is such a society," Mr Mahlangu said.

"Maybe people in the rest of South Africa can share this experience."

Mr Mahlangu said his government was now dedicated to build the future of KwaNdebele through good administration and much-needed development programmes.

Unrest in August Said Lowest Since January 1985
MB031643 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, September 3, SAPA — The number of unrest incidents declined during August and was the lowest it had been since January 1985, Bureau for Information spokesman Dr Kobus Neethling said at a press briefing in Pretoria today.

The number of unrest incidents had declined from 102 in July to 79 in August, he said.

Injuries had risen from 151 to 234, but this was mainly due to the more than 90 persons injured in Sowetan unrest last week, he said.

There had been 169 attacks on security forces during August.

Unrest damage in August was the lowest since September 1984.

Asked if the bureau thought that unrest would flare up if emergency detainees should be released, bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning said it was not the bureau's responsibility to prejudge what could happen.

Soweto was still the area where most unrest occurred — in August 36 per cent of incidents happened there. The bureau did not know what the reason for this was.

Law and order had been restored to "a large degree" in many parts of the country, Dr Neethling said.

KwaNdebele (which opted not to become independent) now experienced only two per cent of the total number of unrest incidents countrywide.

Dr Neethling said that in some areas there was still no meaningful education, no effective third level government, and monthly rents were not being paid.

Mrs Henning said the bureau was not able, like the media, to publish information about incidents gained from interviews with witnesses and the like.

"All information about unrest incidents are ... obtained from the South African Police countrywide.

"It is obvious that the police cannot release information which has not been confirmed," she said.

Information Bureau Releases 9 Sep Unrest Report

MB090858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report: 8 September to 9 September

"Most of the country experienced a quiet day yesterday. No deaths were reported.

"Isolated incidents were reported in only six of the 19 police divisions. Most of these were stone-throwing incidents. Soweto and the east Rand reported four incidents each, while only two incidents were reported in Natal.

"The western province, eastern province and west Rand reported one incident in each area."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on NRP

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 September comments on page 5 on the loss by the New Republic Party [NRP] to the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] in two by-elections in Cape Town. Although the contituencies were "super-safe" for the PFP, the NRP fought the battle to justify its separate existence as a party. After the loss, NRP leader Bill Sutton is talking of forming a coalition with the PFP against the National Party [NP] but more likely the PFP desires simply to swallow the NRP. "As far as we are concerned, the NRP is dying and nothing can save it from extinction. The writing has been on the wall for some time." The NRP lost its position in the center of the electorate when the NP began welcoming English-speakers and moved to the center. The NRP furthermore "has given the impression of being only too willing to give the Government its support on crucial issues, thus losing its image as a vigorous party." The PFP comes out of the election about where it was before, although it may lost ground as a result of the sanctions. "It certainly will lose is title of official opposition to the Right-Wing Conservative Party." Although there is still a role on the left for the PFP, "there is no role anywhere for the NRP."

STAR on Court Decision

In a page 10 editorial on the decision by the Natal Supreme Court to invalidate some emergency provisions, Johannesburg *The Star* in English reminds the reader that South Africa is still "in the grip of a state of emergency which suspends many normal basic freedoms, including the citizen's right to know fully what is happening politically," but notes that the court decision shows that "as long as there are independent courts to uphold the rule of law, there are limits even to the powers which a power-happy government may try to arrogate to itself." Now the government will probably try to close the loopholes which resulted from "the carelessness with which arrogant rulers sought to assume total power." However, "the Government would do better to accept the judgement as a timely warning against excesses of power and proceed to address the country's crisis in more constructive ways."

STAR on Soweto

Noting that while Soweto was tense the worst fears of the situation were not realized, *The Star* says in an editorial on the same page that "somehow a better way must be found to handle what is becoming a continuing crisis." While security forces cannot abdicate responsibility, "what is in question is the nature and style of presence they should have." "The outright banning of a event of such emotional magnitude creates deep resentment. It forces massive security measures to implement it. It promotes confrontation. It invites defiance. And it makes it impossible for the security forces to turn a blind eye to provocation." These elements were present in Soweto but fortunately violence did not ignite. "Next time the country may not be so lucky."

CAPE TIMES on Bishop Tutu

In a page 6 editorial, *Cape Town* CAPE TIMES in English on 4 September says that while Bishop Tutu has "won the hearts of many," he will also "be confronted with some puzzlement and

indignation that he should appear to be lending his new high office to backing economic sanctions." Those who expect that sanctions will lead to a collapse of the Nationalists are "way off beam. Sanctions are much more likey to rally white support around the government." At the same time, they would be "massively wounding and punitive. The amount of wealth in the country available to finance essential reforms would shrink. The chances of reaching a constitutional compromise would fade." While the paper can understand why blacks might support sanctions, "economic sanctions will be profoundly harmful. We would urge Achbishop Tutu, with very great respect, to reconsider his position as he takes over."

CAPE TIMES on Parliamentary Session

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that the second Parliamentary session was scheduled to deal with new reform proposals, yet no proposals were made. "There has been no move to amend the Group Areas Act, no sign of a bill to establish a national council to accommodate blacks within the country's legislative structure." Instead MPs dealt with largely inconsequential issues. "The government owes the country both an explanation and an apology for this debacle."

Government Credibility

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 5 September says in an editorial on page 12 that "two reports appearing in yesterday's edition regarding the unrest situation has interesting points relevancy with yesterday's high court ruling in Pietermaritzburg." In one report Minister Louis le Grange explains what happened on the night of 26 August in Soweto. His explanation sounds acceptable to any reasonable person. However, the editorial says it came a week too late after conflicting reports had reached the outside world, and it has damaged South Africa's credibility. The "information" available from the Bureau for Information has unfortunately contributed nothing of value to support the credibility of official statements. This is what happens when only one source of information exists. The other report concerns the police commissioner's clampdown on journalists at scenes of unrest. Such a situation must cast a reflection on a candid statement such as that of the minister.Now the Natal Supreme Court has invalidated certain emergency regulations relating to the press. Evidently the government will let matters be. Concluding, the editorial says "we hope that new regulations could be drafted in such a way that not only the credibility of the press but also that of the government remains intact."

NRP Retrogression

In another editorial on page 12 *Beeld* says: "The sustained retrogression of the New Republic Party has once again been emphasized in by-elections in the Cape Peninsula the day before yesterday." Historians would one day say that there was a time when the NRP had helped to give direction to South Africa. This party can take credit for some of today's reform initiatives. The truth is that at present the party stands no chance of becoming an alternative government. The NRP must decide its future now. Concluding, the editorial notes that "within the NRP the road has come to an end for thes diehards."

Dismantling Information Bureau

Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 7 September, in a page one editorial, states: "The dismantling of the Bureau for Information would be the greatest thing that could happen to Press freedom in this country." Public confidence in the newspapers "is deliberately being destroyed." Information from the bureau "turns out to be insufficient and half-baked — and there have been occasions where it's been more fictitious than factual." Journalists are thus forced to conclude that "the situation has been laundered and the public forced to lap up this form of misrepresentation." The Bureau is nothing more "than a pathetic attempt to subject the Press to censorship."

Peace Song Panned

Percy Qoboza, in his "Percy's Itch" column on page 7, comments on the "ugly memory" of the Bureau for Information's song for peace. Noting that production of the record cost the taxpayers 1.5 million rand, Qoboza remarks that some people might have offered to do it for free. But the "peace ditty" could not be done for free because "wherever you look in this country, ther is no sign of peace anywhere." "You don't buy love, you cultivate it. You don't buy peace, you work at it." Now the Springbok Foundation has suggested that September be declared "smile month" in an effort to make South Africa a better place. "Unfortunately, on the week we were supposed to be smiling like little lunatics, we were plunged into mourning." "White City Jabavu once again reminded us of the sorry state of affairs of this nation."

Trespass Arrests

An article on the same page reports that the "Black Sash is launching a massive campaign to highlight the plight of the hundreds of black people arrested daily in South African cities for trespassing." In 1982, 98,507 people were arrested for trespassing, while in 1983 the total was 104,607.

Emergency Regulations Tattered

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 5 September, in a page 6 editorial, says: "Once again, the Supreme Court has found that government, in its clumsy attempts to impose a state of emergency, has itself acted unlawfully. The emergency regulations, once again, are in tatters." "The law ... prevails once again over the whims and fancies of the Minister." "Amid the confusion... a pattern is emerging. On one side is the executive, grown arrogant from too many years in power, seeking less to govern by law than to prevail by force." "On the other side stand the courts of Natal ...." "A government grown sloppy and careless during its many years in office is no match for the precision and clarity of the courts."

Topping the Charts

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper realizes that "now we know quite clearly what our government can and cannot do. It cannot organise a Parliamentary session." "Government can no longer handle legislation properly. A sieve would hold more water than the state of emergency regulations .... And now we learn that someone boobed in gazetting the Regional Services Councils levies." "But there is still hope. Government is not a *total* failure. When it comes to commissioning R1.5m pop songs, the Nats are top of the charts."

Direction for New Nats

In his column on the same page, Stanley Uys reviews the possibility of a Progressive Federal Party [PFP] alliance with the

"New Nats." "The NP is today being held together by the sheer force of President Botha's autocratic personality and by the fact that its 'New Nats' have nowhere to go. It is being held together by what is left of the centripetal force of Afrikaner nationalism. The NP will split one day because it is unable to contain for much longer, within the same caucus, the views both of the 'New Nats' and of the rest." "The gathering crisis in SA will ensure the split." "The political exercise that has to be carried out now is to bridge the gap between the PFP and the New Nats. That would be the turning point." "Are the sceptics seriously suggesting that the whole of Afrikanerdom will rather take the Massada solution — going out in a blaze of glory after a protracted siege — than try to negotiate a settlement with the black opposition?" "It is this view of Afrikaners as a totally suicidal people with no instincts of self-preservation which is fanciful. This is carrying cynicism too far."

Soweto Bankruptcy

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 September carries a page two article on the financial situation of the Soweto Council. The council's expenses come to 7 million rand each month, while, under the ongoing rent boycotts, it collects only 1 million rand. Estimates place the total of unpaid rent at 22 million rand. Town Clerk Nico Malan said that "Soweto ... usually collected R7 million a month from the 75,000 householders in the township. Of this, only R250,000 was rent. The rest was service charges." "He said he was aware people were not paying rent because they were afraid to do so. For this reason the Soweto Council was setting up facilities (through which) payments would be treated in the strictest confidence."

Pop Music Venture

In his "Political Commentary" column on page 10, David Braun says the "one thing the Government's venture into the pop music market has achieved that must be the envy of the industry professionals is the massive publicity it has got." Debate has been raging on the "morality of the pop song 'Together we will build a brighter future.'" Now it is time for South Africans to hear the song itself. Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, defending the project, says the song was approved at official levels and only allocated to the Bureau for Information for execution. "Few South Africans would disagree with the stated intentions and motives of the Bureau in commissioning the song/advertisement. Quite obviously, there is a crying need for co-operation and peace in this country."

Tambo Condemns Necklacing

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 5-11 September reports that Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, spoke out this week in Harare against the "notorious necklace execution method used by young township activists." "He indicated his organisation was not happy with the necklace and hoped his supporters would take this into account." "He indicated also that he felt unable to condemn people who used the necklace because of the brutality they face as a result of the South African system." Tambo "accused vigilantes of sometimes necklacing anti-apartheid activists and then blaming it on the ANC." "He also indicated that he would be willing to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe now that the British Foreign Secretary was no longer on his ill-fated mission to South Africa." "Asked about the possibility of unity with South Africa's other outlawed movement, the Pan-Africanist Congress ... he spoke negatively about the lack of unity, but indicated that the ANC rejected unity on the basis of convenience."

Determined Soweto Leaders

In a page 5 article by Patrick Laurence, the determination of certain Soweto city councillors to stay on in their jobs is described. The executive chairman of the Soweto Council, Letsasti Radebe, says "'it is a job given to me by God and my ancestors.'" Another councillor, Patrick Gaboutledloe, "reflected the perplexed anger of some councillors. 'They are looking for freedom,' he said of the nocturnal petrol-bombers who had attacked his house eight times. 'Freedom to kill people.'" However, the head of the Soweto Civic Association, Nthato Motlana, "accused the government of making housing, and rent associated with it, a political issue. The authorities had deliberately restricted the number of houses in Soweto — the official waiting list for houses is over 20,000 families — to limit the inflow of black people. It was, he insisted, a form of influx control. He charged the money was not being spent on Soweto and houses were not built to make it as drab and ugly as possible. The grimmer Soweto was, the more black people would be inclined to leave and return to their allotted tribal homelands, he said. It was a calculated ploy."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns, Comments on Reagan Invitation

MB080936 Dakar PANA in English 0930 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Sept (ZANA/PANA) - Frontline States have approved a draft of President Kaunda's invitation to American President Ronald Reagan for a meeting to discuss the explosive situation in southern Africa.

Kaunda said on arrival from Harare where he attended the just-concluded non-aligned summit that the frontline leaders would like to meet Mr Reagan in one of their countries.

Addressing a crowd that received him at Lusaka International Airport, the president said the frontline leaders were also ready to meet the American leader in Washington if he did not want to come to southern Africa.

If he can't come here we are prepared to go to Washington and explain to him what is happening here, the president said.

Frontline leaders agreed at a meeting in Luanda recently to invite Mr Reagan for talks on the situation in southern Africa at which they would impress upon him the need for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The idea to invite President Reagan for talks with Frontline States was mooted by American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson during his tour of this region last month.

The president reiterated that sanctions against South Africa would hurt the economies of neighbouring states but pointed out that they were preferable to an explosion.

If sanctions are applied the whole southern Africa will suffer, if we don't apply sanctions the situation will explode and hundred of thousands of people in the region will die, he said.

The president who had been away for a week was met by party Secretary-General Mr Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, ministers and senior party and government officials.

ZIMBABWE

PANA Establishes Office in Harare

MB090556 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The *Pan-African News Agency*, PANA, has opened an office in Harare to contribute towards the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. PANA's director general, (Augustin Matasi Muba), says the organization has been working out a strategy for wider coverage of the struggle against apartheid. Mr (Mutasi Muba) was speaking at Lusaka airport, Zambia, before departing for the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, to attend the 3-day seminar on the utilization of PANA news by the African press. He disclosed that PANA will soon have a permanent staff (established) [words indistinct] to (?augment) efforts of journalists at the headquarters in Senegal.